CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
[illegible]
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861. NUMBER 56.

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

☞ For Afternoon Dispatches see Second Page.
☞ For "Wants" and "Sale" Advertisements see Fourth Page.

FROM CAIRO.

All the newspaper men on duty at Cairo have gone with an expedition somewhere—probably with Gen. Grant to Paducah—and we are without our usual special dispatches to-night.

OHIO CONVENTION.

By the Cincinnati papers of Thursday morning, we see that the Ohio Union Convention for nominating candidates for the State offices, was a gloriously enthusiastic and patriotic gathering—an evidence at once of the steady loyalty and solid sense of the people by whose command it was called. The resolutions adopted are up to the advanced sentiment of the day. The ticket is a good one, and everything augurs a splendid triumph over the narrow partisans and disguised secessionists by whom the Union movement is opposed.

FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

As we expected, the story which said that the President had telegraphed a member of the Kentucky Legislature that he disapproved of Fremont's Proclamation, turns out to be untrue. Last night's advices from Washington say that not a single member of the Cabinet proposes to undo the good work that Gen. Fremont has commenced, and that the President himself is determined to infuse new energy in commanders by sustaining them in all lawful and proper measures for putting down the wicked rebellion and restoring peace. The country may then be reassured. The Administration, warming up to its work, will take no backward step!

FROM CAIRO AND PADUCAH.

The action of Gen. Grant in taking possession of Paducah is a matter of vital importance. Preceded as it was by an attempt on the part of Pillow to accomplish the same purpose, Kentucky will now, as her soil is occupied by hostile armies standing face to face, be compelled to choose between the opposing forces—between good and evil—between the Government and downright treason. She cannot delay the decision. The crisis has come, and in one side or other of the scale in which her destiny hangs must speedily put her weight. We are glad that her Legislature is in session. Her action, be it what we wish or that which we fear, will be authoritative. When she speaks she will use no hesitating or uncertain tones. God grant that her decision may be favorable to the Government as honorable to herself.

THE SEPOYS.

The full account of the railroad disaster in Missouri, the work of the rebels, is conclusive evidence of the manner in which they expect to carry on their war against the constituted authorities of the land. It is the Sepoy method that they have adopted—exceeding Sepoy infamy in so far as they war upon women, children and non-combatants. The perpetrators of the outrage to which we refer, are the persons for whom, because they may possibly lose a negro slave under Fremont's Proclamation, the sympathy of our Northern semi-secessionists are now excited. The murderers of little children, and the instigators of the atrocities of Indian warfare on our borders, they are fit subjects for the regard of the traitors here who wink at nothing so that the great Government may be destroyed. We hope that the scoundrels there and here—the murderers and those who applaud when murder is done—may soon get their deserts, the first by the operation of martial law, and the second by the indignation of a justly infuriated people! The halter and the rope must soon begin to do their work.

THE CORN CROP.

Much interest naturally attaches to the state of the Corn Crop, we have taken some pains within the past few days to learn from reliable sources, its true condition.

In the Northern section of Illinois, owing to a late and wet Spring, the ground was lumpy and ungenial, and there is but a poor "stand" in the fields. The growth was consequently slow, and the ears are very short; while it will be two or three weeks later than usual. Along the line of the Dixon Air Line road, west of the Dixon station, the crop is more promising than in almost any other portion of Northern Illinois; but even there the ears will be short. If we have an early frost, it is computed by good judges that half the crop in the Northern part of the State will be lost.

In Central Illinois the stand of corn was generally good, and a large crop was expected. Still, in consequence of the cold wet Spring, it is not so far advanced that an early frost would not damage it materially. The breadth planted was not as great as last year.

In the prairie portions of Southern Illinois the crop was very thin, and the army worm cut down the first planting by thousands of acres; while the late planted crop has suffered severely from drought. In the region of prairie country south of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, there will not probably be more than sufficient to supply the local demand. Last year the crop in this district was also a failure.

The corn in the timbered lands of Southern Illinois will probably be a medium crop. It has suffered from the army worm to some extent, but the drought did not affect it so much as in the prairie [illegible].

In Iowa the crop is reported to be healthy, and the yield promises large; but in the upper half of the State, it will also run the risk of being damaged by early frosts. In Southern Iowa there was a good stand, but drought and the army worm have damaged the prospects somewhat.

In regard to early frosts, it is important to go back some years and refer to the effect. In 1857 there was a promise of a large and successful crop. On the [illegible] of September we rode on the Rock Island Railroad to Peoria, to attend the State Fair, and found the crop looking finely all along from Joliet to the end of the route; but on the evening of the 12th a frost came on, and on the 14th, on our return to Chicago, we found every field almost as black as if a prairie fire had passed over it. This frost destroyed the crop from the northern line of the State to a few miles south of Bloomington, on the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad, and as far south as [illegible] on the Chicago Branch of the Central Railroad. The receipts [illegible] in Chicago amounted to [illegible] bushels, and the quality was [illegible]. Almost the only good corn [illegible] from Bath, on the Illinois [illegible] the region touched with [illegible] little or no corn fit for [illegible]. In 1859, about the 18th [illegible] heavy frost came on, [illegible] damage to the corn crop [illegible] and Wisconsin; but [illegible] so great as in 1857, [illegible] so far South, and as [illegible] and southern portions of the State was excellent, its effects were not so severely felt. But in Wisconsin the destruction was so complete that we had to ship corn north from this city to supply the local demand. Should frost set in this year as early as in 1857, we fear the result will prove disastrous, as the present crop is not as far advanced as that crop when it was attacked by frost.

True, there is yet a large amount of the old crop on hand; but the prospect of the new crop, even should it escape the frost, is not very flattering, and we do not expect as large a surplus as there is yet in the country of the crop of 1860.

NATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]
OTTAWA, Sept. 6—12 M.

When I sent my last communication, the trotting match between stallions and roadsters was in progress. The judges have got into an inextricable snarl, as you doubtless discovered from the report, and great dissatisfaction on the part of the horsemen and audience was the result. The owner of "Draco" withdrew him unconditionally, saying that he would not injure the reputation of his horse by trotting in such company, and he asked the reporters of the city papers not to mention his name in connection with the exhibition. The fact was he was distanced and behaved very badly. He has proved himself far behind many of the stallions hitherto considered second-rate horses.

In the last heats determining the award of premiums in Class A, "Young Bashaw," a Long Island Black Hawk stallion, entered by J. Green of Muscatine, Iowa, took the purse, in 2.48 and 2.50. The second premium was taken by "Black Douglas," entered by J. H. Easterbrock of Fulton City, Illinois, in 2.55 and 2.46. The conduct of Easterbrook was in striking contrast with that of the owner of "Draco," and we are pleased to see that he was successful. "Black Douglas" will be in Chicago next week to contend for some of the premiums offered by the State Agricultural Society, and your readers may expect to see some rare sport. He has made the best time so far of any horse on the course here—having trotted his mile in 2.39 under the saddle.

Immediately after the decision, the trial of speed was made between double teams, designated on the programme as

CLASS T—FASTEST DOUBLE TROT.

Premiums—1st, $50; 2d, $30.
Awarding Committee—Nathan Hardy, Joel Armstrong and Henry K. Barr.
Entries—Chas. L. Stokes, of Chicago, named "Honest Abe" and "Shanghai."
H. H. Knights, of Chicago, named "Fox River Pet" and "Silk Stocking."

The following was the result:

Purse—$50 and $30. One mile and repeat—best two in three.

C. L. Stokes names "Honest Abe" and "Shanghai"	2	1	2
H. H. Knights names "Fox River Pet" and "Silk Stocking"	1	2	1

Time—3.10—2.59—3.22.
1st Premium awarded to Knights; 2nd to Stokes.

AFTERNOON.

At this time at least 25,000 people were present, filling the vast amphitheatre to repletion, and an equal number were on the ground, filling the space between the track, and great interest was manifested in what was intended to be the crowning feature of the great exhibition.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM.

The premiums were:—

1st—Lady's extra fine enammelled hunting case Lever Watch and chain, set with diamonds	$200
2d—Fine English Lever Gold Hunting Case Watch and chain	175
3d—Full Tea Sett, Silver Plate	75
4th— Do. do.	75
5th— Do. do.	75
6th—Silver Plate	50
7th— Do.	40

Awarding Committee—L. P. Sanger, James Aiken, J. B. Preston, Geo. C. Campbell, D. P. James, Capt. C. W. Williams, H. F. Eames, L. R. Schiskle, J. A. Hoes, Col. Burtis, and W. P. Isham of the *Times*.

In this class there were fourteen entries, as follows:

Miss MARY MORGAN, of Chicago, riding the fine bay stallion "Daniel Boone." Miss Morgan was dressed in a black riding habit, and black Scotch cap with plume.

Mrs. G. M. FASSETT, of Chicago, riding the "Chicago Pet." Mrs. F. was dressed in a black riding habit, white straw hat trimmed with maroon ribbons and plume.

Mrs. C. W. EMERSON, of Mendota, riding the white mare "Fanny." Mrs. E. was dressed in a black velvet riding habit, Scotch velvet cap with white plume.

Miss MARY COURTRYMAN, of Ottawa, riding the brown mare "Kate." Miss C. was dressed in an ordinary black habit, black cap with white plume.

Miss EMMA HAVENHILL, La Salle county, riding the bay mare "Jenny." Miss H. was dressed in a maroon riding habit, trimmed with white, cap and tassel and black plume.

Miss DOTT, of Freeport, riding the bay gelding "Morgan." Miss D. was dressed in drab riding habit, Scotch hat and black plume.

Miss L. PATTON, of La Salle, riding the bay gelding "John." Miss P. was dressed in a black riding habit, black cap trimmed with white ribbons.

Miss ISABEL SMITH, of Brookfield, riding the gelding "Tuck." Miss S. was dressed in black riding habit, brown straw hat with plume and feathers.

Mrs. E. SWAN, of La Salle, riding the bay gelding "Henry." Mrs. S. was dressed in lavender riding habit, boy's cap trimmed with gold lace.

Miss M. L. JONES, of Wesley, riding the gelding "Bucephalus." Miss J. was dressed in a brown riding habit, straw hat trimmed with black feathers.

Miss P. H. STREETER, of Morris, riding the mare "Grey Molly." Miss S. was dressed in a black riding habit, boy's cap with cord and tassel.

Mrs. MARTHA PRESCOTT, of Morris, riding the gelding "Eclipse." Mrs. P. was dressed in a green riding habit, black straw hat and black feathers.

Miss B. M. HUNT, of Ottawa, riding the gelding "Andy." Miss B. was dressed in a black riding habit, blue Scotch cap trimmed with cord, tassel and feathers.

The ladies were brought into line under the leadership of G. M. Fasset of Chicago, and proceeded to show their skill. Those particularly distinguished in the opinion of your correspondent were Mrs. Fassett, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Swan Mrs. Streeter and Mrs. Prescott. The awards will not be made until the afternoon. I learn unofficially that the first premium was given to Mrs. E. M. Swan of Mendota. Much dissatisfaction exists in the Executive Committee that the Reporter of the *Times*, taking advantage of his position as a member of the awarding committee, telegraphed the awards to his paper before the same were announced by the committee. They say that he promised upon his word as a gentleman not to publish them. Comment is needless. What action they will take in the matter I am not informed; but I am told that the chairman telegraphed to the *Times* asking that the publication be suppressed.

The exercises of Thursday closed with a grand parade of all animals on exhibition.

FRIDAY.

The weather to-day is delightful, cool and bracing, and the attendance is large, although not equal to that of yesterday.

The exercises of the day commenced with an exhibition of Draft Stallions, under an extra class not provided for in the programme:

Premiums—1st, $25; 2d, $15.
Awarding Committee—Perry H. Smith, David Pembroke, and Franklin Bunn.
Entries—"Invincible," by A. McLain; "Louis Napoleon," by D. Cushman; "Little Giant," by R. Delano; "Black Dragon," by N. Tryon; "John Bull," by John Letts; "Highland Chief," by A. C. Morrison.
1st premium awarded to "Invincible," 2d to "Highland Chief."

This class was followed by

CLASS U, OLD HORSES OVER 18 YEARS.

Premiums—1st, $25; 2d, $15.
Awarding Committee—Joel Armstrong, James Aiken, and G. W. Fasset.
Entries—"George Washington," by C. Talcot, Chicago—½ mile. Time, 1:55.

CLASS V, STALLIONS, WITH FIVE COLTS UNDER 3 YEARS OLD.

Premiums—1st, $30; 2d, $20.
Awarding Committee—David Letts, David Groves, and L. V. L. Kinkle of Iowa.
Entries—"Black Hawk" and colts, by D. Pembroke; "Frenchman" and colts, by H. W. Sweetland; "Messenger" and colts, by L. Tower.

This class was followed by an exhibition of equestrianism by boys.

CLASS Y, BOY EQUESTRIANS, 15 YEARS OLD AND UNDER.

Premiums—1st, $20; 2d, $15; 3d, $10.
Awarding Committee—C. Bronson, Captain W. Williams, Jno Coy.
Entries—William Knight of Chicago, 11 years old, upon "Chicago Pet;" Charles Talcot of Chicago, 8 years old, upon "Snowbird;" Frank M. Parsons of Mendota, 9 years old, upon "Fan;" John McDonald, upon "Belle of Chicago;" Geo. Eastbrock of Fulton, 13 years old, upon "David Brown;" and George Waterman, of Ottawa, 12 years old, upon "Dandy."

This exhibition was a very interesting one, and taking into consideration the youth of the contestants, the skill, grace and ease with which they managed their steeds was really wonderful. At the time of closing this communication, the award has not been made.

C. A. Talcot of Chicago entered a fine gelding, named "Honest John," which attracted much attention and made his mile in 2:51 to wagon. Of course, contending with 2:30 horses, he had no chance for the first premium, but showed qualities which stamp him as no ordinary animal.

The old horse "George Washington," entered by the same, is over 18 years old, and was very much admired for his strength, docility and speed. Time, 1:55, half-mile heat.

Yours, B.

☞ Thomas Francis Meagher made a sharp point with the Irishmen of America the other day, when he told them that a revolution which had "the flattery and patronage of the English aristocracy," could surely never have the heart and arm of any Irishman who had learned the history of the stars and stripes, and valued the blessings and protection they insured.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1861.

THE SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES AT WORK—CAPTURE OF REBEL EMISSARIES.

This morning a detachment of men from two companies of the Second Fire Zouaves, under direction of Gen. Sickles, captured four prominent rebel emissaries, six miles below the East Branch. The Government have been on the watch for them for some time, as they have been active in conveying information between Maryland and Virginia. With them were taken several letters, supposed to contain important information, and a military uniform, with two loaded revolvers.

REBEL MAILS ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

Conveying rebels' mails across the Potomac is forever blockaded. Most of the female route agents, whose trips we used to chronicle, are now in jail, and their sisters' occupation gone. The conveyance of other contraband is also stopped.

DESERTING TEAMSTERS.

Ten teamsters, who had been in charge of the train with Gen. Stone's column, getting tired of country life, came to Washington without leave. Maj. Van Vliet promptly clapped them into the Central Guard House. Not being worth a court-martial, they will be sent to Philadelphia and discharged without pay.

WHO HOISTED THE FLAG ON FORT CLARK.

Commodore Stringham has made a supplementary report, in which he says: "I venture to relate two incidents. The raising of the U. S. flag upon Fort Clark I have mentioned, and that it was a deed of noble daring was apparent to friends and enemies. It was done by a sailor from the Pawnee, one of the few from that vessel out of their ship, their boat having been swamped in landing troops. The "Minnesotians" yet talk of J. D. Kraigbaum and his gun sponge. He accidentally dropped overboard his sponge and instantly jumped after it, grasped it, swam up to the port, and was helped in by his comrades. When asked by his officer why he did so rash an act, he replied that he 'did not want his gun to be disgraced.'"

INMATES OF THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS.

The following is the official report of the number of inmates of the Government Hospitals, Aug. 30:

General Hospital, E street, Washington, 194; Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, 183; Union Hospital, Georgetown, 183; Columbia College, 255; General Hospital, Alexandria, 135; Hospital Kalorama, 24. Total, 965.

THE NEW CONSULATE LAW.

The law authorizing the President to create new consulates, with salaries not exceeding $1,500, where deemed "advisable for the purpose of preventing piracy," will be strictly construed. Only official information that the necessity exists will be acted upon. Aux Cayes, San Domingo, is the only new consulate created under the law up to this time. Under the other clause, empowering the President to raise their compensation to $1,500, the consuls at several ports, Cardiff, Bristol and Curacoa among them, have been salaried.

THE TREASURY NOTES—THE PATRIOTIC SHOEMAKER.

The first Treasury Note issued will be to the patriotic Massachusetts shoemaker whose letter, accompanying a remittance of $100, which he tendered to the Government for ten years without interest, was published in the *Tribune* a few days ago. The name of the man who set so patriotic an example is E. P. Wallace, and he is a resident of Amesbury Mills, Massachusetts. The Secretary of the Treasury has no power to accept tenders of money without interest, or for such a long period, and for this reason a Treasury Note bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent, payable semi-annually, will be issued to him. Doubtless there are thousands of "patriotic shoemakers" and other mechanics, men of every occupation, who will invest in a similar manner. No savings institution pays so high an interest. Besides, a Treasury Note will always command, at once, the full amount of its face, with whatever interest may have accrued, and within a few months will, without doubt, bear a premium. They can be held as a permanent investment until maturity—three years—and the interest for the whole period may be drawn at that time, or at the option of the holder of the notes may be converted, if amounting to $500 in the aggregate, into bonds of 20 years, bearing interest at six per cent.

The issue of the demand notes $5s and $10s, is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. About $250,000 per day are thrown out now, and the first of next week $500,000 per day will be issued. The men will be constantly employed in signing and countersigning for the Register and Treasurer these notes. Each one of those makes on an average 3,000 signatures each day. At this rate of signature each clerk receives a compensation of $1,200 a annum. There are many, however, who make 1,000 or 2,000 more than the average number of signatures per day, and these receive pay *pro rata*. For the signature of the whole issue of $50,000,000 of demand notes, the labor of one man for seven years would be required.

OHIO UNION CONVENTION.

Great Attendance—Tremendous Enthusiasm—Hon. Tom. Ewing Presides—He Denounces the Rebels and Defends the Administration.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1861.

The Convention met in the Theater, which was densely filled. An extraordinary number of the most distinguished men of Ohio, are present. The flower of the Democratic party is represented. The feeling is admirable. Intense satisfaction is felt by all friends of the country with the proportions, character and spirit of the Convention.

The spirit prevalent is that becoming patriotic men in a time of National peril. There is a generous forgetfulness of dead issues. The old questions so long controverted with partisan bitterness are placed in the category of extinct volcanoes. No Democrat can question the disposition to act with good faith manifested by the Republicans, and no Republican questions the equality with the best of them in patriotism of the Democrats who are standing by the Government. The nomination of a good old fashioned Jackson and Douglas Democrat for Governor, bears testimony to the sincerity of the Republican side of the Convention.

The Hon. Thos. Ewing, the old salt boiler, was made permanent chairman, Jas. Watson and W. L. Spooner were Vice Presidents for 1st and 2d Districts.

Mr. Ewing made a noble speech. He considered the movement of which that convention was the embodiment, the most important since the formation of the Government. It embodied the will, feelings and purposes of a great people. The purpose was to put down rebellion at whatever cost, and to use all the physical and moral means necessary. The people must act through the constituted authorities. Those who did not support the executive, did not support the nation. Mr. Ewing mentioned that when General Jackson issued his proclamation to the nullifiers, he and twenty other old Whigs went to him and told him they were with him. Lincoln should be supported now as Jackson was then. We need not discuss the origin of the difficulty; the ship of State was among the breakers, we must get the ship clear. If the Executive had erred and his party had erred ever so widely, that was now a totally immaterial matter. As to the responsibility, he thought the Democrats and Republicans might as well balance accounts as to their respective shares. *The real origin of secession was further back than the appearance of the Republican party*, and lay deeper than the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. *A whole generation had been educated to disunion in South Carolina and other Southern States had been indoctrinated.* South Carolina and her converts would never come back until brought back by the strong arm of power which he would stretch to coerce. Mr. Ewing referred to the popular policy in the South of making raids upon Cuba and Central America. This was done by young men of the South who were poor, wanting wealth and unwilling to labor.

Judge Campbell, of the Supreme Court of United States, had told him that he expected violence in the court house because he would not nullify laws at the dictation of fillibusters. This was years ago. Out of this disunion education and lawlessness in the South grew Secession, and the Southern States had been precipitated into civil war by minorities of avowed and organized ruffians. Judge Campbell told him he was well advised that at the time Alabama seceded there was 20,000 Union majority in the State. The only fault to be found of our Government was that it had not struck its blows quick and hard enough. Charges of precipitate action on the part of the President were unfounded. *He had not been precipitate enough.* As for the charges that the Administration has oppressed private citizens, there had not been enough of those who were aiding treason dealt with summarily. We must defend and sustain the Government, or it could not protect us.

This speech was delivered with great emphasis and power, and was met with universal approval.

The committee on resolutions reported simply the Crittenden resolution, and an extract from Joseph Holt:

Resolved, In the language of Hon. Joseph Holt, we are for the Union without conditions—one and indivisible, now and forever—for its preservation at any or every cost of blood and treasure against all its assailants, and against any and every compromise that may be proposed to be made under the guns of the rebels.

Adopted with tremendous cheers.

The Hon. David Tod was then named for Governor by a dozen delegates, all at once, and was nominated by acclamation, followed by three immense cheers. Ben. Stanton, ex-Congressman, was nominated on the second ballot for Lieut. Governor.

Dr. G. Volney Dorsey was nominated for Treasurer by an overwhelming vote.

Judge Scott was nominated for the Supreme Bench by a large majority.

John H. Riley, of Columbus, was nominated for Comptroller, beating Judge Thrall.

Benj. Cowen, of Belmont, was nominated for Secretary of State.

John F. Torrence, of Cincinnati, was nominated for Board of Public Works on the second ballot.

The political antecedents of the nominees are: Tod, Dem.; Stanton, Rep.; Dorsey, Dem.; Scott, Rep.; Riley, Dem.; Cowen, Rep.; Torrence, Am. All are first class men.

The Convention is a complete and splendid success. There never was a more auspicious work than that performed here to-day.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT AT HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

NOBODY HURT.

CAIRO, September 5, 1861.

Yesterday morning the Tyler and Lexington, before stationed at Columbus, Ky., went down to Hickman, Ky., on a reconnoitering expedition, but hardly expecting to meet an enemy. On approaching within a short distance of the town, before turning the bend which brings it into full view, they discovered a small stern-wheel steamer, painted black, evidently a gun boat, which took to her heels. On turning the bend, they discovered, by aid of glasses, a huge side-wheel gun boat—the "Yankee"—of immense power, formerly used as a tug boat in New Orleans in towing up ships from the Balize. She was plated strongly with railroad iron of the T pattern.

Our gun boats opened fire on her at a distance of about three miles, and the balls and shell fell thickly around her. One 64 pound shell from the Tyler struck her wheelhouse and burst, but the railroad iron threw it off without any effect. The Yankee replied, but her shots fell far short. On going closer towards the town, a masked battery, also a battery of four rifled cannon, were discovered in a ravine near the upper part. A large force of infantry was seen by our boats near the center of the town, and from the number of tents pitched, their force must have been nearly four thousand strong.

The Tyler pitched a couple of shells into their camp, and shortly afterwards a dense smoke was seen to arise, which convinced our naval officers that their camp must have been set on fire, and probably some of the rebels have been killed. No doubt is entertained that this is part of Pillow's force, as the report came in day before yesterday, that he was crossing the Mississippi with his entire army.

The ("Yankee") rebel gunboat evidently tried to decoy our gunboat under the masked batteries, from the fact that her shells fell short, and that she has an 84 pounder on board, of longer range than any of ours.

Commodore Rodgers did not deem it prudent to run these batteries on land and to engage her, for several reasons, viz: The force of the land batteries was not known; the artillery of the rebel forces was not known; not expecting an engagement, he had only eight rounds of ammunition; had only coal on for one day; and his tackle for handling the guns was incomplete. He therefore deemed it advisable not to run the land batteries, but endeavored to coax the "Yankee" outside of their fire, where he could have a fair shake at her. He ran up a short distance for that purpose, the "Yankee" following until she came to the land battery, where she stopped under its guns. Commodore Rodgers then ran up with his two boats. At Columbus, at the upper part of the town, they were fired on from the bluff by rebels with muskets. Several balls struck the sides of the boats and one went through the commander's gig. A couple of shells were pitched at them, which fell among them, and they scampered. What effect they had is not known yet.

At Chalk Bluffs, on the Kentucky side, they were again fired into by muskets, but no damage was done. A cavalry company was seen scouting through the woods. A dose of shell was administered to them. On their way up they met the Conestoga gun boat, sent down to relieve them, and she was ordered back with them.

FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

News of the Irish Brigade and Tom Marshall's Cavalry.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]
JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Sept. 5, 1861.

Dr. Colyer, from Fulton, passed through here yesterday, on his way from Springfield, which place he left last Saturday, the 31st ult. He reports the town deserted of soldiery, but still full of wounded. McCulloch was said to be twenty miles southwest. He says he passed a part of Price's camps along the road as far as Bolivar, and heard of his main force, five or six thousand, on the road to Osceola. This goes to confirm the rumor of a projected attack upon this place. "Forewarned, forearmed." The reports of forces on the other side of the river must also in part confirm it; for if Price designs attacking Jefferson City, his friends on the north will make every effort to cross to his assistance, or to cut us off from St. Louis.

A gentleman from Herman reports that it is rumored there that Mart. Green is to attempt to night to cross the river at Miller's Landing or somewhere in the vicinity, into Montgomery, a friendly county, where he hopes to be supported, and by burning the bridges to completely cut us off from supplies or reinforcements.

The troops are in fine condition, and will give them an appropriate reception.

It is suggested by some that Gen. Price's destination may be Lexington. It is sufficiently certain that his having taken the road to Osceola he has gone considerably out of his way if he intends making this point, but the road is said to be much better than the shorter one from Warsaw. But at the same time there is an excellent road from Osceola to Lexington. Should he be making for this latter place, it is feared he may fall upon Col. Mulligan, who was yesterday morning in California.

The mules are many of them unbroken, and progress with a train is exceedingly slow. We learned yesterday that on Monday night Col. Mulligan's camp was struck by lightning. Three men were wounded, sixty rounds of cartridges exploded, and a mule killed.

Lieut. Brown, bearer of dispatches from Lexington, arrived here this morning on the Emma. Col. Marshall arrived there about two o'clock Sunday afternoon, and the gallant little garrison is for the present safe. Saturday the rebels evacuated the town, having probably got wind of his approach. All communication had been cut off, and they had received no mails for three weeks. Some U. S. mail bags were seen by him in their camp on Friday. The summons to surrender sent by Col. Rout to Major Baker, on the 27th ult., announced that he had "five thousand men well appointed, and artillery sufficient to reduce the post."

Lieut. Brown narrowly escaped being taken on his passage down. The boat was boarded at Waverly, his horse and equipments taken, but he himself escaped their search concealed in a bunk.

The rebels are now strongly entrenched at a bridge over the Tabeaux, eight or ten miles from Lexington. When Col. Mulligan arrives he will take command of the post.

Important from Baltimore.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]
BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.

The brilliant expedition of Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham, detailed in your columns this morning, is the most important event of the war. It not only closes, if followed up at Beaufort, the Abemarle and Chesapeake Canal, which you called attention to a few weeks ago as the great leak in our blockade, but it literally hems in the whole of North Carolina, which, by its land-locked coast, has no other outlet.

But if these forts are to be held they must be largely reinforced and armed at once. Desperate endeavors will be made to recapture them, since the position of these points of departure will enable the United States Government, literally to destroy, by easy expedition the railroad connection of Wilmington and Norfolk. If the Roanoke bridge were blown up, the rebels could not rebuild it in six months.

The prompt action of the War Department and of Gen. McClellan, a few days since, in the stoppage of the St. Mary's steamers to the Patuxent River, has fearfully agitated the Baltimore rebels, who are cut off, save by special and dangerous expresses, from their daily communications with Jeff. Davis by way of Leonard and Port Tobacco. Still they maintain a constant though not so regular correspondence with the rebel headquarters. Last week letters were received in Baltimore, assuring the desponding sympathizers with treason in that city that, immediately on the Secession Ordinance being hurried through at the adjourned meeting of the Legislature which assembles a few days hence, the rebel army would cross in two divisions, above and below Washington, into Maryland, and hold it at any hazard. This Secession Ordinance, it is openly affirmed, is already drafted and ready for use.

The vigilance on the Potomac, with the seizure of flats and boats so largely a week age, materially interfered with Davis's designs and promises, and I have no fear that McClellan will permit his present threats to be executed.

Great Rush for the Loan.

The excitement in the popular subscription to the National Loan is on the increase. The amount paid in to-day is over *eight hundred thousand dollars*, in every variety of subscriptions from $50 to $100,000 each. Not the least gratifying circumstance connected with this movement is the high degree of patriotic feeling manifested by the subscribers to the Loan. They make it not only a matter of interest but of duty, in coming to the assistance of the Government, and this duty is performed with increased alacrity from the confidence inspired by recent events in the Administration and success of the Army and Navy of the country.

There was a strong market for stocks to-day, and a general rise on yesterday's prices on the State and Railway lists at the early Board, say of ¼@1 per cent.—*New York Times, 5th inst.*

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.—Letters of a recent date have been received in this city from Pensacola, Florida, which represent that there is a fearful amount of sickness among the Confederate troops there and no less than 30 or 40 deaths occur daily. General Bragg was to have left Pensacola to-day with the Eighth Mississippi and the Eleventh and Twelfth Alabama regiments for Virginia.—*Louisville Journal of yesterday.*

PAY OF BANDS.—Under the late law of Congress, ample provision is made for the pay of regimental bands, the compensation of a leader being equal to that of a Lieutenant, and the pay of privates the same as members of the Engineer corps. It has, therefore, been determined to organize full bands for all the regiments, and persons have been detailed for this duty from each of the New York regiments.

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE REBELLION

Affairs in and about Washington.

A FIGHT NEAR AT HAND.

Kentucky Sovereignty Invaded.

Gen. Grant in Possession of Paducah.

PILLOW A FEW HOURS TOO LATE

The Missouri Sepoys at their Work.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN MURDERED.

CONDITION OF LEXINGTON, MISSOURI.

Important from the South.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

The Government has positive information that the rebels are making extraordinary efforts to concentrate all their available forces on the line of the Potomac, for an attack on this city. The popular sentiment of the South demands a trial of strength here, and they are preparing for it. Gen. McClellan is ready for any emergency. Little credit need be attached to the rumors that go out from here that we are to be immediately attacked.

DAVIS'S DEATH STILL PROBABLE.

Belief in the death of Jeff Davis is again gaining ground in this city. Several dispatches from Louisville from persons who are regarded as trustworthy, to different parties here, state that positive information of his decease has been received there.

THIEF AS WELL AS A REBEL.

Consul Scott, of Rio Janeiro, whose letters advising the rebels of the sailing of several Northern ships from that port were found in Fort Hatteras, before leaving Rio pocketed eight hundred dollars of the Seaman's fund.

DETACHED FOR WESTERN SERVICE.

The Navy Department has already assigned several Navy officers to duty on Western gunboats.

AFFAIRS AT HATTERAS.

Commodore Stringham says that the Pawnee protects all approaches from the land side to Fort Hatteras, and that as long as she is there, no danger of an attack is apprehended.

THE GENERAL RULE.

As a rule, in all the skirmishes which take place across the Potomac, when the picket forces are at all equal in numbers, our boys drive the enemy back. If our men are forced to retire for a time, they uniformly return and occupy their old positions.

SIGNIFICANT RECOMMENDATION.

The Sanitary Commission are earnestly urging Secretary Cameron to erect a temporary hospital capable of accommodating fifteen thousand. The Commissioners report the army as every where in good health, and rapidly improving in condition.

MORE SURGEONS.

The following Brigade Surgeons were appointed to-day: Drs. O. M. Bryan, Farrant A. Perkins and William Varian, of Illinois; Robt. L. Stanford, Tenn.; S. D. Herrick, Michigan.

DANES COMING TO HELP US.

Baron E. Von Vegesart, a Danish officer, late Governor of Danish West Indies, has tendered his services to the Government for the war.

THE CONTRACT COMMITTEE.

Van Wyck's Investigating Committee, charged to look into the contracts made during the war, will adjourn this week from New York to Philadelphia, and thence to this city. The contract by which the steamer *Catalina* was chartered at $10,000 a month, and the price of the vessel fixed at $50,000 if she was lost in the service; the contract for the hides and tallow of cattle slaughtered for army use; and the same of the clothing contracts have been investigated so far. Plenty of swindling has been discovered. The Committee learned incidentally that the Brooks Brothers of New York made a clear $100,000 by their clothing operation with the State. No member of the Administration is yet implicated in any of the fraudulent transactions.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
QUINCY, Sept. 6, 1861.

Gen. Pope is concentrating a force in Missouri, which will be heard from in a few days. The rebels under Green include about all the secession forces in Northwestern Missouri, and are supposed to be near Shelbina. A blow will be struck that will wipe them out entirely as soon as adequate preparations are made. The movements of our troops are not to be made public at present; but there is no doubt that Gen. Pope will follow up his plans until they are fully executed, and the road opened through to St. Joseph.

About 300 of Col. Loomis's regiment were, to day armed and equipped, and sent forward to Palmyra to hold the road, and allow all the force there to be used farther west.

Arms to-day went to Keokuk for Col. Bussey's command; and he is to be brought into action. Other movements are being made which will ensure success to our cause, of which you shall be informed as soon as any decisive action takes place.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.

The Military Commission, organized for the purpose of trying Government prisoners charged with treason, met at the arsenal this afternoon. Several persons who have been arrested on suspicion, were discharged. Among those held over for trial was Edwards, President of the North Missouri Railroad, who was arrested yesterday.

The train from Rolla to-night brought in eighteen more prisoners. Everything was quiet at Jefferson when the train left.

Gen. McKinstry is temporarily assigned to duty at headquarters here, as acting Quartermaster General.

We have advices from Lexington up to Tuesday last. The Federal troops were in full possession, with sufficient strength to hold the place against any force likely to be brought against them. There had been some little skirmishing in the vicinity and in the streets of Lexington.

The diabolical action of the rebel gang in burning the bridge at Platte River excites much indignation here. The general verdict is that the perpetrators should be drawn and quartered.

The Prince and suite left for Niagara Falls, via the Terre Haute Road, at 7 o'clock this morning.

THE STATE FAIR AT OTTAWA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
OTTAWA, Sept. 6, 1861.

The National Horse Show is ended, and with satisfactory results in every respect save as regards receipts. The show of fine horses has been excellent, as reported, but hard times and the war excitement has given a light total of gate money, and a loss for somebody. The awards to day announced by the Committee, to Lady Equestrians, were:—1st premium, a magnificent gold watch worth $200, was awarded to Mrs. E. A. Swan, of Mendota; the 2d, a watch worth $175, to Miss M. Morgan, of Chicago; the 3d, a tea set worth $75, to Mrs. Geo. Emerson, of LaSalle; the 4th and 5th, like the last, to Mrs. P. H. Streeter of Morris, and Mrs. G. M. Fasset of Chicago; the 6th, silver plate worth $50, to Miss Hazenhall of LaSalle; 7th, to Miss Hunt of Ottawa.

Of the gelding and filly trot for $100 between "Silas Rich" and "Little Julia," 1 mile and repeat, the purse was taken by the former, in 2.44 and 2.41.

In the private match for $100, between "Katy Douglass" and "Lady Lincoln," the race was won by the latter in 2.56.

Rare sport is expected over this course tomorrow, when "Bashaw" will trot against the field, 5 mile race, for $500.

COL. FARNSWORTH'S REGIMENT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. 6.

The finely located camp selected by Col. Farnsworth for his cavalry regiment, is being laid out, and everything is making excellent progress. There are two companies already in camp and recruits are arriving in good numbers daily. The men are all in fine spirits. Their equipment is to be of the best description.

A VICTORY FOR MISSOURI SEPOYS

The Indian Sepoys Made Humane by Comparison.

The Missouri Secessionists Burn a Bridge by which Twenty Lives were Lost, including a number of Women and Children.

FULL PARTICULARS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—The following additional account of the terrible disaster on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad is furnished to the St. Louis *Republican*:

The catastrophe occurred at Little Platte river bridge, nine miles east of St. Joseph. The bridge was a substantial work of one hundred and sixty feet span and about thirty-five feet above the river. The timbers of the bridge had been burned underneath the track until they would sustain but little more than their own weight and the fire was then extinguished, leaving the bridge a mere shell.

The train, bringing from 85 to 100 passengers, including women and children, reached the river at 11 o'clock at night, the bridge looking secure. But no sooner had the locomotive measured its length upon the bridge than some 40 or 50 yards of the structure gave way, precipitating the entire train into the abyss below. All the seats in the passenger coaches were torn off and shoved in front, carrying men, women and children in a promiscuous heap down the declivity and burying them among the crushed timbers, or throwing them out of the cars, through the broken sides. Jagged pieces of flooring impaled some; some were mangled by machinery tearing through the timbers; several were caught between planks pressing together like a vice; others were struck by parts of the roof as it came down with mighty force; still others were cut with pieces of glass, while wounds, and blood and agony prevailed all over the frightful scene, and shrieks of pain were mingled with cries of terror. In this way the two last cars of the train went down, pitching the passengers into the wreck or throwing them into the water, which, at this point, is about a foot and a half in depth. Only three persons, Mr. Geo. Parker, Superintendent of the United States Express; Mr. Morse, Mail Agent; and Mr. Hager, were able to afford assistance to the suffering, the remainder of those who were not killed outright being so disabled as to be helpless.

After doing all that it was possible for those requiring immediate attendance, Mr. Hager, at midnight, left the wreck to go to St. Joseph for medical and other assistance. He walked five miles of the way when he found a hand car upon which he proceeded the remainder of the journey.

Two hundred yards west of the bridge he discovered a heavy oak railroad tie strongly strapped across the track, and two miles further on he found the trestle work over a small stream on fire, which, however, had not as yet been so badly burned that trains could not pass over it or it could not be extinguished.

Arriving at St. Joseph, the alarm was soon spread throughout the city, and although it was one o'clock at night, seventy-five men, including all the physicians in the neighborhood, quickly volunteered their services, and at half past three o'clock a train fully supplied with medical stores and other necessaries, was at the scene of the disaster. The wounded had all emerged from the wreck, and were lying on the banks and upon a sand bar in the river. Seventeen dead bodies were recovered, and it is believed that this number embraced all who were killed up to that time. Two were so badly mangled that it was not expected they would survive till morning, while many others were dangerously wounded, and would have to be well taken care of to recover. Many who will escape with their lives will be severely maimed and crippled.

Mr. Hager, our informant, did not remain to finish the embarkation of the wounded for St. Joseph, but was dispatched to Brookfield, which is east of the bridge, for another train to go to the wreck. When he left, the names of the wounded were being taken down, and also such of the dead as had papers or other articles about them by which they could be identified.

Fifteen miles east of the Platte river, Mr. Hager found another bridge over Smith's Branch almost entirely burned, having been fired after the train passed west, thus preventing assistance being sent from the east.

Lieut. Shaw of the First Kansas Regiment, killed, and Mr. Lownsbury and Sidney Clark, wounded, are the only additional names of those injured we have at present.

The Rebels to Advance on Washington and Baltimore in a Few Days.

[Special to the N. Y. Post.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Advices received here from Virginia, leave no doubt that the rebel leaders, both civil and military, have agreed to attempt an advance upon Washington and Baltimore within a few days. The Government is fully prepared for any emergency.

The enemy's troops on Monson's Hill are parading in front of their works this forenoon.

In and About Washington.

[Special to the Commercial Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Treasury Department has advices to the effect that a subscription of over $5,000,000 has already been made to the popular loan.

The State Department has notified the War Department that it must refrain from granting passes to women and children who desire to enter the Southern States.

The travel by way of Louisville is completely blocked by order of the Government.

Urgent applications for passes South were refused to-day in consequence of orders from the Government.

All secession emblems in Baltimore have been suppressed.

The latest news from the southern part of Maryland is to the effect that the Union men are organizing strongly for the October election.

POOLSVILLE, Md., Sept. 5.—Intelligence from the Virginia shore is to the effect that from opposite White House, near the mouth of the Seneca, river down to Arlington Heights, the rebels have heavy pickets and are daily expecting reinforcements to enable them to extend to Conrad's Ferry. There are at least from 600 to 700 now along the line.

On Friday a force of 1,000 Mississippians, as a guard, reached the vicinity of Fairfax Court House with 60 pieces of artillery.

The force opposite Washington is estimated by the rebels at 125,000, with heavy reinforcements daily arriving. They say that an attack is to be made on Washington the present week. Simultaneously with the attack on Washington, demonstrations are to be made, according to the same authority, near the mouth of the Occoquan, and above at Edwards, Nolan's or the White House Ferry.

The rebels have plenty of provisions and whisky. Families and stores have, however, been entirely drained of salt, sugar and coffee. No money can purchase these necessaries. Men frequently come down to the river and in piteous terms beg their Maryland neighbors for a pittance of these articles. Cows and cattle are suffering for salt. A scanty supply is sometimes obtained from fish brine, but this is very rare.

The rebels yesterday arrested five men nearly opposite this town—four sons who had deserted from the rebel army—and they, together with their aged father as a hostage, were dragged back to the army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The War Department yesterday sent word to Gen. Wool to permanently hold Hatteras Inlet.

The Pension Bureau have already commenced pensioning soldiers wounded in the present war.

The new steamer Pensacola leaves in a few days for New York.

Commodore Stringham returns at once to the fleet.

Gov. Curtin will be instructed to commission all regiments now in the field and those authorized to be raised, giving them the benefit of that appropriation of the United States for clothing and organizing them.

A reconnoissance was made to-day down our whole line. The condition of our camps is excellent. The soldiers are anxious to meet the enemy.

Heavy firing was heard this morning. It was battery practice.

The pickets of the enemy are clearly in sight, each party availing itself of every chance for a shot. It is feared the Confederates intend shelling the houses of well known Unionists.

One of our soldiers will be shot next Monday for sleeping on his post.

IN AHEAD OF THE ENEMY.

GEN. GRANT TAKES POSSESSION OF PADUCAH.

He Issues a Proclamation.

CAIRO, Sept. 6.—This morning at eleven o'clock, Gen. Grant, with two regiments of infantry, 9th and 12th Illinois, Cols. Paine and McArthur, Company A, Chicago Light Artillery, and two gun-boats, the Tyler and Conestoga, took possession of Paducah, Ky. He found secession flags flying in different parts of the city, in expectation of greeting the arrival of the Southern army which was reported 3,800 strong, sixteen miles distant.

The citizens tore down the rebel flags on the arrival of our troops. Gen. Grant took possession of the telegraph office, railroad depot and marine hospital. He found large quantities of complete rations and leather for the Southern army.

The following proclamation was issued to the citizens of Paducah:

PROCLAMATION.

"I have come among you not as an enemy, but as your friend and fellow-citizen; not to injure or annoy you, but to respect the rights and to defend and enforce the rights of all loyal citizens. An enemy in rebellion against our common government has taken possession and planted his guns upon the soil of Kentucky and fired upon our flag. Hickman and Columbus are in his hands. He is moving upon your city. I am here to defend you against this enemy and to assert and maintain the authority and sovereignty of your government and mine. I have nothing to do with opinions. I shall deal only with armed rebellion and its aiders and abettors. You can pursue your usual avocations without fear or hindrance. The strong arm of the Government is here to protect its friends, and to punish only its enemies. Whenever it is manifest that you are able to defend yourselves, to maintain the authority of your government, and protect the rights of all its loyal citizens, I shall withdraw the forces under my command from your city.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.
Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

From Lexington, Mo.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Sept. 6.—The following account of recent events in this vicinity, is furnished to the St. Louis *Republican*:

A large secession force surrounded this town on both sides of the river last week, and arrested a number of Union men, among them ex-Gov. King, Judge Ryland and Wm. S. Fields; and on Friday of last week, at the instance of the gentlemen above named, a flag of truce was sent in by the rebels which resulted in a conference about a mile from town, between Col. Rout, Gen. Reid and Capt. Shelby, on the rebel side, and Maj. Becker, Capt. Graham and Lieut. Brown, on the Federal side. The rebels demanded the unconditional surrender of the town, which was flatly refused.

During the investment of the town by the secessionists, a good deal of skirmishing took place in the streets of the city and in the woods on both sides of the river. The Federal troops destroyed the ferry houses on the north side of the river, where a fight occurred between a small force under Lieut. Brown, and the rebels, in which four or five of the latter were killed and a number wounded; and several of Brown's men wounded, one mortally.

On Thursday, Lieut. Brown, with twenty men, was attacked in the streets of the city by a company of secessionists under Captain Withrow, in which the latter were completely routed, and Capt. Withrow taken prisoner after being severely wounded by Brown.

On Friday, all further attempts to reduce the place were abandoned, Col. Rout retiring with his command towards Independence, and Col. Reid going towards Fort Scott, leaving Capt. Shelby, with about 600 men, at his old rendezvous, on Tabeaux Creek, eight miles east of Lexington and Richmond. The forces thus left, cut off all mail communication.

General Reid, going towards Fort Scott, took with him Messrs. King, Ryland, Field and others, prisoners. The whole loss in all the fighting, on the secession side, was eight killed, besides the wounded; and on the federal side, one mortally and several slightly wounded. The federal troops burned a warehouse and several frame houses where the rebels had encamped on the north side of the river.

Important from the South.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6th.—The Mobile *Register* says Gen. Braxton Bragg has been transferred from Pensacola to the Potomac, and is succeeded in command by Brig. Gen. R. H. Anderson of South Carolina.

One hundred and two Federal prisoners reached Richmond this afternoon. They were taken by Floyd near Gauley Bridge last week. One hundred belonged to the Ohio Seventh Regiment.

About 2,000 Federal prisoners are now here. The weather in the mountains is quite cool. Winter clothing is absolutely needed by many soldiers.

An engineer just arrived, says a serious accident occurred on the railroad near Arlington to day. The Aiken Guards, 14th Louisiana, had one killed and 11 wounded.

Congress was in session about two hours on the 3d, and then adjourned to the third Monday of November.

The Mobile *Tribune* of the 24 states that while men at Pensacola were employed in getting a dry dock ready to be raised, they were fired on from Pickens, first a blank, then solid shot, then shell. The last came near doing damage, and the men accordingly left speedily. The *Tribune* indignantly demands, "Is not this outrage an act of war?"

More "Heavy Firing."

WASHINGTON Sept. 6.—Gentlemen who returned here at a quarter past 10 o'clock to-day from Georgetown Heights, reported heavy firing between 11 and 12 o'clock last night. They counted during that time over 100 reports, some of these reports appeared in the vicinity of Munson's Hill and others above the Chain Bridge. Previous to the firing a balloon was visible for an hour over Fort Corcoran, and on its being lowered a bright calcium light was exhibited from a high point, the colors red white and blue being distinctly visible at a distance of little less than seven miles. Immediately upon the light being extinguished the firing commenced. The occasion of the firing is not yet ascertained.

Important Seizures—Arrested for Treason.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—The steamers Champion, Hannibal and Meteor, the property of rebel citizens, was seized at the wharf by Collector Howard and confiscated under the recent act of Congress.

W. B. Reddeld, the correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, was arrested to-night charged with communicating with the rebels.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.—Hon. James S. Jackson issues a spirited call to-morrow for a regiment of Kentucky cavalry, under the authority of the United States, for three years, or during the war. He states that the soil of Kentucky has been wantonly invaded.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 6.—Nothing important was transacted in the Legislature.

Reception of Gov. Wright.

LAFAYETTE, Sept. 6.—Ex Governor Wright, late Minister to Berlin, had an enthusiastic reception in this city to-night. In response to a serenade, he made a straight out Union speech—war to the knife and the knife to the hilt, until the last vestige of the rebellion is crushed out.

PEACHES, PLUMS, &c.,
To be had all the year round,
AT SUMMER PRICES.
VAN SCHAACK,
47--State Street--47
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEAKETTLE,
Has a large stock of
FRUIT JARS FOR 1861,
IN GLASS, EARTHEN AND TIN
Jelly Pots, Enamelled Preserve Kettles, &c.,
Excellent Sealing Wax for sealing up Old Cans.
☞ General dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

FORSYTH'S OIL,
CARBON OIL,
REGENT OIL,
DOWNER'S OIL,
Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps,
AT NOBLE'S
LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM,
179....LAKE STREET....179

BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
A COMBINATION OF
Iron, Sherry Wine and Peruvian Bark.
Forming the most
POWERFUL TONIC,
POWERFUL INVIGORATOR,
[illegible]
SMITH & DWYER,
Druggists and Chemists, 94 Lake st., opposite Tremont House.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE.—Newspapers put up in packages of 100 each, clean, whole sheets. Price low. Inquire at TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM, 51 Clark st.

WANTED—Twelve good Brass Finishers to work on Stoppings, at E. T. CHASE & BRO., 182 West Lake street.

WANTED.—Fifty men can find good employment during the entire week of the State Fair, (commencing on Monday, the 9th inst.) by applying at No. 4 Custom House Place. Men in the country, out of employment, can find a good paying business by sending to the above place, with one three cent Post Office Stamp [illegible]. Address [illegible] P. O. Box 2937, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A good Cook. Also a Hired Man. Inquire at 128 Clark street, Room No. 1, second story.

TO RENT.—The whole or a part of the double Five-Story Brick Store, [illegible] Water street. Inquire of M. DORMAN, at the office of Messrs. Waite & Towne, 100 Washington street.

TO RENT.—A first-class Residence, No. 236 Indiana street, with all modern improvements, &c., &c., and Brick Stables attached. Inquire of O. M. DORMAN, at the office of Waite & Towne, 100 Washington street.

LOST—On Wednesday afternoon, in front of Arnold's Meat Market, 270 State street, a Portemonnaie containing seven dollars in bank notes and some small change. A lady was seen to pick it up. By leaving it with Mr. Arnold she will receive the thanks of the subscriber, who can ill afford the loss. MRS. E. N. PATE.

BOARDING.—Board with pleasant rooms, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two young gentlemen, in a private family. No. 123 Illinois street.

SOLLITT HOUSE.—This is a large five story Brick Building, situated on Franklin street, between Madison and Washington sts., and is centrally located for all who attend the Fair. Terms, $1.25 per day. BRONSON & SHEPARD.

TO LET.—The House formerly occupied by General Banks, at No. 1 Park Row. For terms, &c., apply to No. 4 Illinois Central Railroad Building.

BOARDING.—A gentleman wishes to obtain board in a private family, (a religious one preferred.) Terms must be moderate. Address "HENRY," Box 3725.

ORNAMENT YOUR DWELLINGS WITH THE WORK OF YOUR OWN HANDS. Only Twenty-Five Cents will procure for you the full printed instructions for executing that beautiful style of painting called the "Italian Landscape," with which you can ornament your parlors and sitting rooms at a trifling cost. For sale for a short time at FRANK GREEN'S GALLERY, No. 91 Dearborn street, where a sample of this style of painting may be seen.

THE REGULAR WEEKLY SATURDAY AFTERNOON SPECIAL TRAIN to ROSEHILL CEMETERY, will leave the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Depot TO-DAY (Saturday), Sept. 7th, at 2½ P. M., returning at 5 o'clock. Fare, ten cents each way. JOHN S. NEWHOUSE, President.

ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the firm of HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, May present the same to the Assignee. All persons indebted to said firm will have to make payment to the undersigned. CHAS. H. T. MILLER, Assignee. Office North Clark street, corner Ontario.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State [illegible] for one or two horses, with continuous track and chilled rollers and thimbles [illegible]. Made and sold by KLINE, GREELEY & CO. (late Kline & Humphrey,) 43 Canal street, corner of Washington street, Chicago.

MUSTER ROLLS!—MUSTER ROLLS!—Large size, and best of paper and ruling. ☞ SENT BY EXPRESS TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY UPON RECEIPT OF FOUR (NEW STYLE) THREE CENT POSTAGE STAMPS. Address WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill.

LETTER HEADINGS AND ENVELOPES, with National Emblems in colors, tastefully got up to order, at TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RECRUITING HAND-BILLS got up at short notice, at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

QUARTERMASTER'S BLANKS ruled and printed to order, at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

ARMY BLANKS, of every description, printed to order at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

RIO COFFEE. 1,000 BAGS. For sale by M. T. RICE, No. 3 Board of Trade Block.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the style of Fry & Holmes. Chicago, Sept. 1st, 1861. EDWARD FRY, L. H. HOLMES.

TO CITY AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS. Just Received:
50 gross Spalding's Glue.
10 " Spalding's Throat Confections.
10 " Cephalic Pills.
NEW YORK PRICES FOR CASH.
J. H. JOHNSON,
R. R. LANDON, Agent,
Cor State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

POPE & SLOCUM, No. 122 Clark street, Chicago, Manufacturers of and dealers in KEROSENE LAMPS, Kerosene, Coal, Carbon and Lubricating Oils, FLUID AND KEROSENE GOODS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. Are now receiving their Fall and Winter stock, bought for Cash at War Prices, and offered to the trade at VERY LOW RATES. Are Agents for the sale of S. M. Kiess & Co's Celebrated Oil, the best in the market; also for Dithridge's XX Flint Glass Ovall Chimneys, superior to all others. Are Patentees and Proprietors of the best Coal Oil Burner in use. Call and examine our styles of goods and prices, neither of which can fail to suit. POPE & SLOCUM, 122 Clark st.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.'S
BANK NOTE LIST
BANKABLE OR PAR FUNDS.
Marine Bank, Chicago. State Bank of Iowa.
Mechanics' Bank, Hardin. Philadelphia.
Reapers' Bank. All of the State of Indiana.
Bank of Bloomington. State Bank of Ohio.
New York and New England. Free Banks of Ohio in good credit.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Buying.	Selling
New York Sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sovereigns	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treasury Notes, two years, six per cent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois War Warrants	[illegible]	[illegible]

UNCURRENT.
[illegible]

Willard's List of Illinois Banks.
CURRENT.
Bank of Bloomington. Reapers' Bank.
Mechanics' Bank, Hardin.
UNCURRENT ..... 1 per cent Dis.
Alton Bank. City Bank of Ottawa.
Bank of Galena. Kane County Bank.
Northern Illinois. McLean County Bank.
DISCREDITED.
No. 1 ..... 90 CENTS.
[illegible]
No. 2 ..... 80 CENTS.
[illegible]
No. 3 ..... 75 CENTS.
[illegible]
No. 4 ..... 70 CENTS.
[illegible]
No. 5 ..... 60 CENTS.
[illegible]
No. 6 ..... 50 CENTS.
[illegible]
No. 7 ..... 45 CENTS.
[illegible]
No. 8 ..... 40 CENTS.
[illegible]

TO EXCHANGE—A small lot of Hardware for a Quarter Section of Unencumbered Country Land. Apply to E. G. GRANT, [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.
[illegible]
☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for in advance.
☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
[illegible] per Square for each subsequent month.
[illegible] per Square for one year.

New Advertisements.

MILITARY BOOKS.
United States Infantry Tactics, Price, $1.25.
United States Cavalry Tactics, 3 Vols., $3.75.
Army Regulations, 1 volume, Price, $1.50.
Bayonet Exercise, by McClellan, Price, $1.25.
All the above, together with ALL OTHER MILITARY BOOKS now in use, supplied in large or small quantities. Single copies mailed on receipt of price [illegible]. Address J. R. WALSH, Bookseller and News Agent, corner Madison street and Custom House Place, Chicago, Ill.

Cheap for Cash.
1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.
21 & 23....South Water Street....21 & 23
ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR
MEN'S WARE,
To which they call the attention of the Trade.
FIELD BENEDICT & CO.

Auction Sales.

JEWETT & CO.'S SALES, At 56 Dearborn street. On SATURDAY, Sept. 7th, at 10 A. M., General Sale of Groceries, Liquors, Cigars, &c., &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, CHICAGO, ILL.

FINE STOCK OF GOLD JEWELRY, Gold, Silver and Plated Watches, AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will sell for cash, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10th, AT 9½ A. M., At their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, (Opposite the Tremont House.) A fine stock of Gold and Gold-Plated Jewelry, comprising every description of goods. Also, a fine assortment of Gold, Silver and Gold Plated Watches. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ONE THOUSAND CHAIRS AND BEDSTEADS, AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will sell for cash, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, At their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn st., 1000 Flag and Cane Seat Chairs, Also—An invoice of High Post Cottage & Round Cornered Bedsteads. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will sell for Cash, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, At their Salesroom, 46, 48 and 50 DEARBORN STREET, A large stock of NEW FURNITURE, Consisting of Bureaus, Carpets, and Centre Dining Tables, Bedsteads, &c. Also—An invoice of Carpeting. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

250 Cases BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will hold their next regular sale of BOOTS and SHOES, to the Trade, ON THURSDAY, Sept. 12th, at 9 1-2 O'Clock, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, (Opposite the Tremont House.) 250 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, FOR MEN'S AND BOY'S WARE. Bootees, Shoes and Gaiters, For Ladies, Misses and Children's Wear. The whole comprising one of the best and most desirable stocks offered to the trade this season. Country Merchants, dealing in Shoes, will find it to their advantage to attend our regular sales. The goods we sell will compare favorably in quality and style, with any wholesale stock in the city. All sales without reserve. Terms Cash, Par Funds. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, LARGE SALE OF Superior Household Furniture, FLOOR OIL CLOTH, Carpets, Plated Ice Pitchers, &c. AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Sept 10th, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold at our salesrooms, 82 Lake street, a large and superior assortment of RICH ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, OAK AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITS, ENAMELED COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS, Parlor, Chamber, and Diningroom Furniture, Of all kinds; Office Desks, Book Cases, Hat Trees, Lounges, Hair and other Mattresses, [illegible]. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake street. NEW PIANOS AT AUCTION. We will sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 12th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 82 Lake street, FOUR NEW PIANOS, OF MODERN STYLE, Just received from the East, in Rosewood Cases, full iron frame, four round corners, and Seven Octave, and are from the well-known manufactories of A. Bowdell & Co. and [illegible], of Boston. Also—Two good Second Hand Pianos. The above Pianos to be sold without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE OF WHITE CROCKERY AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Sept. 12th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell, at our Salesroom, 82 Lake st., a large invoice of Boote's best White Crockery, [illegible]. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE OF Bedsteads, Bureaus and Washstands AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Sept. 12th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell, at our Salesroom, 82 Lake street, [illegible] Black Walnut Washstands. Country Dealers are particularly invited to attend. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK, THROUGHOUT THE SEASON. [illegible]

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. [illegible]

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

With much that the late Convention at Syracuse put in their platform we cordially agree. It is evident to our minds that they were, and that the members of their party are, sincerely in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. The summary expulsion of Fernando Wood's janizaries of Mozart Hall from the Democratic communion, coupled with the emphatic resolutions adopted, is evidence of their good faith. It is with great pleasure that we find ourselves permitted to approve so much of the doings and declarations of a New York Democratic Convention.

In one vital point, however, we are compelled to differ from the Syracuse platform. The Convention, while declaring that they will sanction no peace tending to the separation of the States, are equally emphatic in protesting against any emancipation of slaves as a result of the war—which can only mean that *a rebel's negro is more precious than his neck.* We have that regard for human life, even in the person of a traitor, which compels us to differ from the New York Democracy. We think that killing should be the very last resort of the Government to induce the loyalty of citizens and to restore the supremacy of the laws. The statutes of every civilized country prescribe fines, or fines and imprisonment, for the great majority of crimes, and only inflict the death penalty in cases where no minor punishment is deemed adequate for the protection of society. Everywhere, except in a Syracuse Convention, the taking of life is deemed the most direful calamity which can be inflicted on the wrong doer. The New York Democrats, however, have discovered that it is a little worse to give freedom to a man's slave than it is to shoot the man through the head. They go for the most destructive prosecution of the war, provided it is waged against the lives of the rebels, and not against their property. Tammany Hall has a regiment in the field, and no one can tell how soon the brave fellows may be decimated by the negroes or Camanches whom the rebels have flogged or coaxed into their ranks. Even now we hear that at Leesburg, Va., "nearly all the negroes in the northern part of Fairfax county are employed on the entrenchments." It is not at all improbable that the Tammany regiment may be led, with other soldiers of the Union, to storm these very entrenchments, and to leave their bones as a monument to the wisdom of that policy which allows loyal negroes to be employed against the Union, under the lash, but refuses them the privilege of achieving their own liberty by fighting on the side of the Union.

The New York Democrats have much fault to find with Gen. Fremont's proclamation, and the suppression of treasonable newspapers. They quarrel with Fremont's proclamation because they believe it is calculated to estrange the Union men of Kentucky, Missouri and the other border States. But Joseph Holt, the representative *par excellence* of those heroic men, has no fault to find with that measure of imperious necessity. On the contrary he endorses roundly and unreservedly all steps calculated to send havoc to the ranks of the traitors and to shorten the war. The record shows that the New York Democrats, (or those who met at Syracuse), are more in favor of slavery than they are of the Union, while Holt and Fremont are fonder of the Union than they are of slavery. That all of them are friends of the Union we will not deny, but there is this difference between them. Let the people decide which are the true patriots.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR TRADE.

When Dr. Franklin, as American Minister in Paris, was fixing the boundary line between the United States and Great Britain, he had access to the journals and charts of a corps of French engineers, who were exploring Lake Superior at the time Quebec fell to the British. From these charts, this far-seeing sage and philosopher tells us he "drew the line through Lake Superior, in such a way as to secure to the United States the best of the copper banks;" and, says he, "the time will come when the drawing of that line will be considered the greatest service he ever rendered his country."

It is stated by those who have given the subject careful study, that there is no portion of this continent that is at present increasing in population and wealth more rapidly than the mining districts of Lake Superior. For instance, in 1855 Portage Lake was comparatively unknown, and that whole mining district contained not over one thousand souls. To-day the two new towns of Houghton and Hancock (opposite each other on Portage river,) have a population of upwards of six thousand, with large hotels and stores, extensive stamp works, foundries and saw mills, commodious churches and ably conducted newspapers. To realize the correctness of Dr. Franklin's prediction, one need but visit this interesting section, and behold the thrift and enterprise everywhere apparent—the scores of new buildings springing up, the immense investments of capital in mining, crushing and smelting; the copper cars as they thunder down the tram-roads, heavily laden with the precious ore; the extensive quartz mills, costing upwards of $100,000 each, and other public and private improvements, on every hand.

For the better understanding of those who estimate the commercial or manufacturing importance of a locality by figures, we will state that the aggregate value of copper exported in 1845 was but $390,00; in 1850 it was $266,000; in 1855 it was $1,437,000, and in 1860 it had increased to $2,944,000. To be more explicit, the product of this region for 1860 may be stated as follows:

Copper shipped	$2,944,000
Iron Ore (150,000 tons)	400,000
Pig Iron (5,000 tons)	150,000
White Fish and Mackinaw Trout	80,000
Furs	20,000
	$3,594,000

To this may be added the trade in cedar posts, ship-timber, and fire-wood, which is quite extensive.

The three Iron Companies in operation at Marquette, quarried in 1860, the following amounts: Jackson mine, 60,000 tons; Cleveland mine, 50,000 tons, and Lake Superior mine, 40,000—making 150,000 tons. The principal points to which the ore is shipped are (in about the proportion named) Detroit and Wyandotte, Mich., one-twelfth; Cleveland, O., one-half; Erie, Penn., one-third, and the balance to Buffalo, N. Y. Each of the above companies can quarry, with present facilities, 100,000 tons of ore annually. The capacity of the railroad and docks is also sufficient for transporting and shipping that amount.

The toll collected from the tonnage passing through Sault Ste. Marie canal, the first year it was opened, (1855) was only $4,374. Last year it had increased to $34,660. The aggregate value of articles that passed through the canal in 1860, was $12,156,656.94.

These figures suggest many important considerations relative to the extent, value and growing importance of this country and its commerce. One fact to which we wish especially to call the attention of the wholesale dealers, is that nearly every article consumed in the way of dry goods, groceries, meats, provisions, fruits, &c., is shipped there from Detroit and Cleveland; and that this is the best trade now enjoyed by those two cities. Why is it that our Chicago dealers do not supply some of this [illegible] worth of produce? Of the [illegible] steamers [illegible] Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, [illegible] lower, from Chicago, than from Detroit or Cleveland. Besides this, the opening of this trade would stimulate here the establishment of manufactories of railroad iron, car-wheels, axles, &c., and millions of dollar's worth of iron work that we now annually import from the East. Let our grocers, merchants, millers, manufacturers, &c., look into this matter.

Two of Capt. Ward's commodious side-wheel steamers connect Chicago with all the important points on Lake Superior, and those who can make a trip there, will find it exceedingly pleasant and profitable. For the benefit of those who cannot, and wish more particular information of the mines and resources of the country, we name the prominent newspapers and reliable business men, with whom we are acquainted: the *Mining Gazette*, edited by the eminent chemist and mining engineer, Charles P. Williams, at Houghton, Portage Lake. The *Lake Superior Miner*, by George D. Emerson and J. W. Crozer, Ontonagon, both of whom are mining engineers, and well posted in the business of this country; the *Mining Register* at Eagle Harbor; the *Lake Superior Journal*, by Warren Isham, at Marquette. All but the latter are published in the Copper Districts. Mr. Isham, Dr. J. C. Mackenzie, and John Burt, Esq., at Marquette, are old pioneers in the business, and well versed in the iron business, in which Chicago is probably most particularly interested, and men whose judgments and statements can be relied upon.

We have frequently alluded to this subject before, and now mention it again, giving statistics of trade, &c., collected upon a recent tour, hoping the matter may receive the consideration of our business men, commensurate with its importance.

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

All reports that come to us of the condition of affairs in Southwestern Missouri, are horrible. From Carthage, in the very southwest corner, along the eastern border of Kansas, to a point but little below the Missouri River, the country is given up to the tender mercies of predatory bands of robbers and murderers, who, in the name of Secession, are perpetrating horrible outrages upon the Union men. Hundreds of families have been driven into Kansas; hundreds of others have been left without male protectors, the husbands and fathers being compelled to flee to some more secure neighborhood, or hide in the woods and swamps, while their property is laid waste and destroyed, and their wives and little ones are surrendered to the fiendishness of the guerillas by whom the country is overrun. Houses without number are burned out of pure wantonness; crops are trampled down because they can not be eaten up as forage nor carried off; all moveable property is claimed, and much of it appropriated by the rebel horde, the wardrobes of the women and children being no more respected than the horses and guns of the men. To be for the Union, is the signal for banishment or death; to be silent is to be suspected, and to be suspected is to be sentenced to die, or to a punishment hardly less severe. A Union man whose life was threatened and property seized, tells us, on his way through this city to New York for arms, that wherever that rebel army moves, desolation marks its track for miles each side. Friends fare but little better than enemies. Their horses, wagons, guns, grain and cattle are taken without leave, Confederate scrip being tendered in return, while the loyal men who are robbed have not even that poor evidence of the losses that they are compelled to endure.

But more lamentable than all, the elements of disorder that the army of vagabonds have introduced, affords the lawless and vicious an opportunity for private revenges, that they eagerly seize; and even the horrible morality of the rebels themselves is shocked by the atrocities attributed to secession, but which are the results of private malice. In all communities where the buying, selling and whipping of men have debased the public sense of justice, and where the bowie-knife and the revolver stand in the place of the legal tribunals for the redress of wrongs, deadly feuds between neighbors, localities and political parties are notoriously common. The restraints of law and public opinion being taken off, those who indulge them are quick to wreak their vengeance on offenders; and under the shadow of duty to some cause, good or bad, perpetrate deeds that devils would disown. For the time being, the worst element in border society—that class of persons whom slavery has made too proud and too lazy to work, and who hang about the grog-shops and petty gambling houses of the villages, making a doubtful livelihood by horse trading, speculations in little niggers, or slave-hunting—a roystering, cruel, and conscienceless gang of desperadoes as ever cursed the earth—is uppermost. He whose villainy is the boldest is accounted the bravest, and he who can throw a torch into an honest man's house and shoot him by light of the fire as he flees from the ruins, and drive the wife and children shelterless to the fields, is the most chivalric, as chivalry goes. These are the men who have possession of Western Missouri, and on behalf and in the name of Jeff. Davis, are setting up the authority of the rebel Government. If these are the first fruits, what shall we see when their authority is fully established, if the anger of Heaven permits a calamity so dire?

The Hatteras Inlet.

The capture of the Hatteras forts is not the only misfortune which the rebels experienced last week. The loss of the forts and 700 prisoners is aggravated by the effectual closing of the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds to the entrance or exit of privateers and their plunder. "Hatteras Inlet was the chief and almost sole channel of communication with the ocean that Virginia and a large portion of North Carolina had left. Through it they had been enabled to continue a sort of contraband commerce in tar, turpentine and resin, tobacco and cotton," and received by importation, or piracy, cargoes of coffee, tea, salt, sugar, molasses, leather, dry goods, hardware and other important commodities. An examination of a good map will show the immense value of the capture of the forts at Hatteras Inlet. Along the coast of North Carolina, commencing near Cape Henry, in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, extends a strip of land as far south as Cape Fear. It is a long, low sand ridge, from one to two miles in width. Between this strip of land and the mainland is a sea or salt water lake, called Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, which extend north and south in the shape of a horse shoe, 150 miles. Into this crescent sea flow several large rivers. Each river has its navigable bay extending deep into the country.

The best outlet to the ocean from this North Carolina sea, is near Cape Hatteras, and is now in our hands. Our gunboats and steam cutters can now scour every portion of those Sounds, penetrating every estuary, bay, creek and harbor, and capture at their leisure every sailing craft and dollar's worth of rebel property within reach. The North Carolina rebels are in as bad a fix as we should be if the Mackinac Straits should fall into the hands of the British in the event of a war with that power, and a fleet of hostile gunboats and cutters should sail into Lake Michigan.

When the grand army under Gen. McClellan takes up its march southward, the possession of Albemarle and Pamlico waters will enable the fleet to render it immense service, in the way of keeping open communication and supplying it with food and munitions, and if any reverse or disaster should befal it, the fleet could render succor and relief. The capture of Hatteras, in its ultimate consequences, will more than offset the rebel gain at Manassas. This is the most severe blow the rebels have yet received.

☞ Capt. D. Golyer, whose miraculous escape from the rebels at Richmond we have already noticed, arrived at Detroit on Wednesday. He has been sent to Michigan by Gen. McClellan to recruit one hundred and fifty men for the Fourth Michigan regiment. He will open several new recruiting stations on the Michigan Southern Railroad.

[illegible].—Mrs. Stryker, of Rochester, took offence at some remark of her husband, and went and drowned herself in the canal to-day.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE ENEMY'S LINE OF APPROACH.

MUNSON HILL RUMORS.

Interesting Letter from Rev. Robt. Collyer.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1861.

May I hope that you will print a note now and then, when there is no possibility that it will "give aid and comfort to the enemy," concerning the things that seem notable to me, as I go from camp to camp, among our loyal soldiers in and around Washington? Washington itself, excepting the Capitol, Treasury, Post Office, Patent Office, and the tail of the horse on Washington square, is "small potatoes"—a remark not very original, but certainly very true. So I put it in again. There is beauty, however, about Washington; what the Lord has done, is in some places of wonderful beauty, and is all the more striking by contrast with the present aspect of what men have done. I get my carriage, in the morning, to travel to some distant camp, and can in a few minutes leave the noise and dust of the city, and plunge into green lanes, where the trees and flowers and birds are as fresh and cheerful as if perfect peace was on all sides, instead of great walls of fire and steel, and men whose nerves and muscles are bitted for the battle. It gives one the most curiously blended feelings of pride and sorrow to suddenly find the perfect repose broken by a bayonet glancing out toward your horse, and then, passing the sentinel, to come into a camp humming with a rough, hearty life, and illumined with camp fires, white tents and stacks of arms, glistening in the morning sun; or vast lines of men in battalion drill, gradually getting an insight and aptitude for their great task that will finally make them irresistible. Now, as I have got you into a camp, this will be a good time to observe its varied life. First of all, its position. Dr. Whittaker, in his History of Craven, says of the situation of the old Monasteries, that "they are sure to be found in the very choicest spot in the district." It is mainly so of the camps. They stand so as to command the country; and often on all sides are the most charming views of hill, valley and woodland, dotted with farmsteads, villas, churches, and still other camps, where the blue smoke curls up and floats away lazily through the sweet morning air.

After drill is a good time to observe the men; and no where is to be seen such variety of character. In the country or city, where they have lived, when the day's work was done, they went, according to custom; where they were used to going: to the reading room garden, cobbler's shop or saloon; here they must stay in camp, and it is suggestive to look into the tents and see what is doing. Here is a boy painfully writing a letter to his mother or to Amanda, on a piece of rough board set on his knee; there is one reading a letter that seems a good deal creased in the folds, as if *those* angels' visits were few and far between; there another trying to be sound asleep and keep the flies from his face at the same time; still another trying the descent from a musket to a needle, with moderate success. A number are at work beautifying their tents, both inside and out, with spruce branches, forming arbors and fragrant mattresses of spruce that are very pleasant to sleep on; others are seeing to the dinner, or the peddler's cart, where are pies guiltless of crispiness of crust, of emasculate interior and dreadful price. The negroes, really, make the best pies, and are most moderate in prices; but there is a deadly feud between the pie-men and the Doctors. I was present at the battle between the Doctor and an old negro, who was begging to be let into camp. *Doctor*—Go away, you old sinner; you will make all my men sick with your miserable trash. *Negro*—Massa Doctor, dat ain't so. I belong to meet-in' dis forty year', an' I work out my freedom; work sometimes tree days and nights and git no sleep, when I git a good chance at de to-bacca, an' I want to make a little suff'n now fer me an' my ole woman; she make dese pies ebry day, an' da real good pies—crust all fixed wid butter, an' inside is apples, an' peaches, an' sugar, an' butter, all stewed togedder. Doctor, you jes eat a piece of dat pie, an' if you say dat'ie pis'n your men, I give you leave to take me right into dat feel an' chop my head off on dat stump—dare now.

Since I entered upon my duties as Camp Inspector for the Sanitary Commission, I have visited and carefully noted the condition of a great many regiments in different localities. I shall have future opportunity to tell you as many interesting particulars of their life and condition as I think it prudent to do. At present, it is enough to say to you, and to the great Northwest, through you, that *in but one regiment have I seen a man drunk*; and I have seen a good deal over twenty thousand men in all; that from returns to me given by high minded men generally, I find that the return for drunkenness is not one and a half men to a regiment per day; that the returns of sick are very much less than half the usual average of sickness to a thousand men in camp; that in no camp nor near it, if possible, is liquor or wine allowed to be sold; that no men are permitted to go out of camp, except on a pass from the commander, and the average of absentees is not ten a day for a regiment; that I hear no complaint of provisions—they are abundant and good. There was some hesitation about saying the coffee was *good*, in two instances; and to settle the question, I plunged my hand into the bags and brought a sample home, when it was pronounced to be as good as they give you at most of the hotels, after abstracting three beans and a button; supposing the hotels do not boil beans and buttons, it would not be quite equal. When I said to a German soldier, who was eating his dinner, "Does Uncle Abe feed you well?" he gave a grunt of intense satisfaction, and shouted, "Fursht r-r-rate." This is the universal testimony wherever I have been.

It is no news to you that we all here feel a new confidence, and thank God and take courage. I hear no boasting, but the behavior of one of our Northwestern regiments, the other day, will give you a fair idea of the spirit that animates the whole. The order came for them to be ready to march. They quietly got ready—full of a steady courage. The Colonel, who is an old iron veteran, and has seen hard fighting in his day, said to them: "Boys, I do "not know how soon we may have to stand "in the battle—perhaps before I get a chance "to speak to you again altogether. I want to "say now, that I do not know how I shall behave; but I think you may trust me; and, "boys, I'll trust you, and I know you will never "shame my trust!" When he said this, and while he was yet saying he did not know how he should behave, the men's faces twitched; and when he had done, they made the still night ring with a great shout; and when the sick men in the hospital heard the news, they wept for their sickness that prevented them joining their companions in arms.

Yours, truly,

ROBERT COLLYER.

SECOND LETTER.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1861.

FACE TO FACE.

The two armies stand face to face. The pickets of the enemy are now so close upon ours that the soldiers have frequent exchanges of conversation. If you have a map of Washington and vicinity, you can readily understand the position of the troops. You will see a creek just beyond Alexandria—Hunting Creek; follow up that two miles, and then turn gradually towards Washington, in a Northwest direction about two miles, to the London and Hampshire railroad, crossing it directly west of Fort Corcoran, about three miles from the fort, then coming toward the Potomac, and reaching it about one mile above the chain bridge. The picket line is about nine miles in length. You see that the territory held by the Federal forces is but a mere step along the Potomac, a pretty important step, however. It will require some nerve, muscle, and blood on the part of the rebels before it will become their's. It would be interesting to your readers to know the locality, and to have a description of certain obstacles which will be in the way of Beauregard, if he attempts to obtain possession, but it would not be patriotic to let him obtain information through the TRIBUNE, which, through some traitor's hands might possibly find its way to the rebel camp.

The pickets exchange shots every day. The boys like it. It is a diversion from the dull routine of military life. I can see from my frequent visits to the lines, that this picket skirmishing is educating the men to be cool. Formerly the appearance of a rebel near our pickets was sufficient to set their blood at a higher temperature; but now, what's all along the line creates no alarm—they wait for the long roll. How quickly they tumble out of camp into line then! Yet that is such an old story, that, although ready to march upon the instant, there is no fever, no heating of the blood, setting muscles, nerves, tendons, and all the machinery of the body into high speed. In a short time they will be as collected as old soldiers who have been under fire.

MUNSON'S HILL.

At Munson's Hill the rebels have thrown up entrenchments. To ascertain its locality, start from the Long Bridge, go west over Arlington ridge, past Fort Corcoran, along the railroad to the Leesburg turnpike, turn off that a mile and you reach it—a round hill with a dozen oaks on its summit. Towards Alexandria the ground is quite level, also towards Arlington; but at the turnpike towards Taylor's Tavern is another elevation still higher. I went over to Arlington on Saturday, and with my glass could see the rebels sitting on the embankments, some standing by the guns, of which there were four in position, and some in front of the works in regimental or battalion drill. The guns were light field pieces. The Confederate flag was flapping in the wind. It would be easy for them to throw shells into some of our camps. Beyond the hill, were other flags and light columns of smoke, indicating the presence of other troops near at hand.

BEAUREGARD'S PLANS.

What do they intend by coming so near? Is it to attack Washington? There has been much said about Beauregard's intention of making a feint in front, while he crosses over the Potomac in boats below, and by fords above the city; but to those who know the ground around Washington, such a plan seems the most unlikely of all. He has no boats to attempt it below, besides the constant cruising of gun boats would render it impossible. More than this: if he counts upon a rising in Maryland, he will be mistaken. There are but few to rise and they have no means. The most rabid of the Maryland secessionists have already joined the rebels, and if the vote was to be taken over again to day the State would be stronger than ever for the Union. The Richmond papers are very anxious to have us understand that Washington is of no account, but that Philadelphia is to be seized. We are perfectly willing to have it so if that is their intention, but meanwhile General McClellan will not be likely withdraw his troops from Arlington just yet.

My own convictions have been, and still are, that an attack is to be made. Washington is the grand prize. If secured, it gives them recognition abroad; it gives them power; it continues the struggle with some hope of success. The cry is universal throughout the South "On to Washington." If the intention is not serious, would they leave their strongholds and appear in force so near our lines? This much is evident, from the continued preparation for defence, Gen. McClellan is acting upon the supposition that they are to advance. No efforts are made to resist them, no attempts to drive them back. When his work of defences are complete, if they then stand staring at us, why he may look them more closely in the face, but just now he is too busy to go visiting.

GEN. FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation of Major General Fremont, confiscating the slaves of all the rebels, is the greatest blow which secession has received: It is a great stride towards emancipation. With one stroke of his pen, he has cut through Cabinet circumlocution and legislative special pleading. He has done what Congress attempted, and on which it failed. I have heard but one objection to it in this city, while there are thousands who praise it. The people, in their hearts, had predetermined it, although it was not easy to see how it could be done. They will sustain it with united voice. It seals the doom of the slave power, and eventually will work out the problem of emancipation. It will intensify the struggle, and more quickly terminate it.

THE HATTERAS EXPEDITION.

Yesterday was a joyful day in the city. Early in the morning, not far from three o'clock, there was a violent ringing of my bell—something unusual, especially of a Sunday morning before daybreak; but admitting the ringer, I grasped the hand of an old friend who had been in the fight—an Aid to General Butler—who was too full of the good news to hold in till morning.

At sunrise the news was flying over the city. The streets became thronged, not with church goers, but with an overjoyed people. They laughed, shook hands, repeated it over and over to every new comer, and speculated upon its effect. At church they whispered it from pew to pew, talked it in the aisles, and quite likely mixed it in their prayers, earnestly and devoutly and with thanksgiving let us hope.

The expedition was planned by Commodore Stringham. Gen. Butler was in Washington two weeks since and perfected the plan. In a response to a serenade last evening, he modestly gave the credit to Commodore Stringham, reserving but a humble part for himself.

The success of the expedition shows that the tide has turned at last. Let us hope that it will not ebb. C.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

Well, after two "dark Sundays," and one "blue Monday," we have had a Sunday of throwing up the hat, and a Monday is now passing of the joy long drawn out—like molasses. I don't know when I have found my five cents so well repaid in buying the *Chronicle, as yesterday*; for turning to the telegrams, my eye was regaled, and right *regal* joy it was, with Fremont's proclamation! Verily he is the "*Pathfinder.*" He has struck out a way—a highway of holiness, for the redeemed to walk in—a way which no vulture's eye of old fogyism has seen; and no lion's whelp of semi-secesh has ever trod. It was but the common sense of a common sense man, after all. The people have long been talking of just such a practical way of ending the war in Missouri, by *touching their things* in the shape of the slaves of the rebels. This is the apple of their eye, and the tender spot where they live, and where this rebellion lives and moves and has its being. It only remains for Gen. McClellan, and others having the power, to speak a similar word here, and elsewhere in the rebel States, and this battle is half fought.

But, I early found a man who declares that the proclamation of Fremont is "too severe." He came out of one of the large houses here, and I have no doubt he is a sympathiser with the rebels. But this measure is only one of the many which are educating the people fast up to the desirable point of making this war the "end all" of slavery, as slavery is the "be all" of this war.

I had scarcely heard of the above good news, before there came the rumor that Gen. Butler was at the National, with his staff; and that they had achieved a great, and on our side, a bloodless victory at Cape Hatteras inlet. Soon I heard the reporter of the New York *Herald* tell the story. He was on board one of the ships, and of course the crowds gathered large and hung long upon his lips. The joy of the people could not be repressed, but everywhere, clear up to the church doors, there was a shaking of hands and general jubilation. It was not long, and an extra was out in Washington, a rare thing for one of our Sundays. Gen. Butler went, by 8 o'clock, to the War Department, and told the good news which was making the street glad in advance of its receipt at headquarters. I have not heard how Secretary Welles received the report, but hope it has made a new lineament on that placid face of his. Secretary Cameron was away to the North, and I hope has a new idea in his head, by the news from West and East. One officer of the army told me just now, it was very opportune for the soldiers, as they needed something to think of besides Bull Run.

The mention of that Run reminds me of a singular sign a shoe dealer hangs out right over the heaps of shoes he exposes. It reads, "Remember Bull Run." It is a good joke if he means to hint that his shoes are good ones to run in. But I hope the next running the heels will not be where the toes ought to be.

There was, as usual, a story started last evening to dampen the public joy. Secesh could not stand it, and so they told that "Fort Pickens had been captured!" Few believed it, as Gen. Bragg is not so well able to take it now as he was three months ago, when he did not take it any more than Beauregard takes Washington.

As to this city, things are culminating. Yesterday the 55th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers arrived, but they are lost on touching the many regiments now here. The Beecher Regiment passed in review on Friday, and on Saturday General Baker's, *i. e.* Senator Baker's Brigade. All are noble regiments. On the breast of one of Baker's aids were several stars, from France, adorning the wearer, a Frenchman, who has seen service in the Crimea and elsewhere. The President has never left town since he came, in February last, but he looked hale and brave, and must have a pleasing consciousness of power, when the army is paying its respects to him at his door. There is a volcano rumbling just over the river, and it will be uncapped nobody can tell how soon, or with what results.

The lines are getting nearer and more saucy, and the skirmishers are believed to be trying by littles what kind of a hand they can make of a general attack. There is only one thing which delays this, and that is the enemy cannot effect a landing above in Maryland. It is said their flotilla is all ready, and soon they will attempt the crossing. *Nous verrons.*

J. W. B.

FROM CAIRO.

Movements of Troops—Their Condition, etc.

[Occasional Correspondent to Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sept. 4, 1861.

As the gathering clouds indicate the coming storm, so the gathering hosts at this point indicate a movement upon the enemy. Gen. McClernand's Brigade is here, except the artillery and cavalry, which are to be attached to it, unless some of the batteries now here are to compose that part of his command. Col. Fouke is on hand with his regiment. Col. John A. Logan's regiment is mostly here, but as yet he is not, unless he arrived this morning. Cols. Buford and Rearden are getting their camp in apple-pie order, on the site formerly occupied by the 12th, and will soon have their men as comfortable as camp life can be. Just below them, on the site occupied first by the 7th, then by the Missouri 4th, and again by the 7th, Smith's Company (A) of artillery are encamped. Just at the upper end is the parade ground, upon which they give us a grand display every day, and Sunday too, save when it rains, like it did last evening and this morning, so as to make the whole space one big mud hole. Next to them comes the wooden barracks of the 9th, which is the only regiment in the First Brigade that has upwards of 500 of the three months men, and which will be, therefore, as it was before, the best drilled regiment in the Brigade, or in the Illinois Division. Colonel Paine is perfectly posted in every thing, from the minutest duty of orderly sergeant, up to the highest duty of an officer of the line. He stays in his quarters in camp, and knows by personal inspection how the men are cared for by his subordinate officers; and gives such attention to the instruction of his men in their duties, that whenever you meet the men on duty, you know them at once by the superior manner in which they perform it. He is as patient in instructing both officers and men, as a mother with a child. He'll tell a man the same thing the twentieth or fiftieth time without the least symptom of impatience, if the man only is willing and in earnest in trying to learn: but if a man becomes careless or mulish, he'll put him through on the "short time," and on the rough side of it, too. It has been a matter of great astonishment here to those who have watched his course and seen his great superiority as a military man that the President has seen fit to ignore his just claims to promotion and to jump right over him a lot of men, not one of whom is more than his equal in military *education* and *capacity*, and the most of whom are as far inferior to him in this respect as a cock partridge is smaller than a full grown turkey gobbler. I suppose that it's the result of making the number of Generals from each State a "high board of consideration" to determine the promotions in their respective States, and these disputes are affiliated with the politician's weakness of helping only those upon whom they can calculate to help them when they desire to "go up higher." The 9th foots up to day 970 men. The 8th about 900, the 10th and 11th something less than 850, and the 12th about 700.

Recruiting is very difficult, chiefly in consequence of the great number of paper regiments and skeleton companies which have split up the new volunteers into infinitesimal squads all over the State.

The 19th regiment, and the artillery accompanying under Col. Wagner, instead of going up the Mississippi, as I stated in my last, went down and are now encamped just above Columbus, Ky. The G. W. Graham, which conveyed them down, lies moored to the bank, and two of our gun boats—the Tyler and Lexington—are anchored in the river above and below. The boats are in charge of Capt. Rogers, who came up between midnight and daylight this morning, to get orders from Gen. Grant concerning some sights seen below there, and at 6½ a. m. things looked like the beginning of a reconnoissance southward. When the troops went into camp down there, the inhabitants nearly all fled like scared sheep, being convicted by their own consciences of meriting arrest and imprisonment. One secesher came up on the Graham yesterday and moved about town in such a manner that he was watched and his steps dogged, and finally himself arrested and detained as a prisoner.

There is a regiment at Thebes, in this State, just above the town of Commerce in Missouri, which has become so famous of late. It is in command of Lieutenant Colonel Waters; and Capt. Duff of the "W. H. B," who took them a lot of supplies the other night, says that they are the finest looking body of men he has seen yet. He said that they did not complain,—although for two days they had been subsisting on three crackers per man per day. I think that a little military law in the commissariat of that regiment would be *healthy*, although it is more than likely that the captain's are as much or more to blame than the commissary for permitting the men to waste their stores, as raw troops almost always do.

On Bird's Point there are now encamped the 22d, 24th, 41st, and the regiment commanded by Col. Hicks. Capt. Taylor's artillery is also there, and Capt. Burrel's and Capt. Noleman's cavalry companies.

The 18th is at Mound City, and said to be improving in condition. The attaches of the hospital of the 7th, save the First Surgeon, Dr. Metcalf, are still here.

The rebels made quite a haul out of the Charleston Bank the other day, getting; I am informed, some $25,000 in specie and $50,000 in bills. Doubtless the Confederate authorities will promise to refund when they achieve their independence, which assurance will not be "very full of comfort" to the distressed financier. I am told that some sharp financiering is done up in this place in the way of having claims against the Government.

There is very loud and general complaint made by the citizens, that other military posts have paid off the debts contracted by the subsistence department, but that here, with claims over due sixty days, they cannot get a cent of money, without submitting to a shave of from 10 to 25 per cent. The belief seems to be quite prevalent that the men that ought to pay the money, have it on hand and are shaving the creditors of the Government with the Government money, for the benefit of their private pockets. Men that have been in the habit of furnishing the troops what vegetables they wanted, are now utterly unable to do it, because all their means are locked up in this way. If the Government officials are not guilty in this matter, they owe it to their own reputations to show where the responsibility lies, for if the thing goes on in this way, everything furnished the army hereafter will be furnished *at a price* that will enable the seller of this stuff to stand the above enormous shave, and thus Uncle Sam's pockets will bleed, and the money will have at last to come mainly out of the pockets of men who are glad to get from 50 cents to one dollar per day for their work.

Gen. Fremont's proclamation gives very great and very general satisfaction here. A few cavil at his not recognizing slaves as property, but their voice is faint indeed compared with the general and hearty approval manifested on all hands. We begin to feel now that we are in a position to deal with the rebels as they deserve, and that we can now be assured that when a loyal man comes to us from a rebel who has claimed him as a chattel, that we can accept his offer of help in putting down the rebellion, and not have the feelings of humanity outraged by seeing him returned to hopeless bondage.

The 22d was under marching orders for last night and then this morning, but I see their tents still remain on their camping-ground, at Bird's Point landing. The boys over there have been luxuriating in apple dumplings, taken from Col. Bird's orchard, on the sward of which, the 11th have pitched their tents in conjunction with Taylor's Artillery. The mansion is used as headquarters for Col. Wallace, the hotel is still used as a hospital, and the depot buildings are found very useful to the subsistence department. The "Albree," just from Louisville, reports all quiet along the Ohio and the river falling rapidly. Weather cloudy.

S. H. E.

Camp Dick Robinson.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BRYANTSVILLE, Ky, Sept 1, 1861.

As times are rather squally here, I will give you a few items that may be interesting to your readers. I am a citizen (when at home) of East Tennessee, living near the Georgia State line, and can assert of my own knowledge that Tennessee is under the most awful reign of terror. The secessionists are overrunning the country, ravishing women, burning buildings and laying waste our fields. Union men are flying to the mountains to avoid being handcuffed and forced into the Confederate army. Many have been shot in attempting to escape. Some 2,000 have made their way to this camp, and entered the United States service, determined to drive from Tennessee the devils who are now destroying their homes.

General Nelson is now in command here; but General Anderson is expected here with his staff to-day. Recruits are coming in fast. There is no sickness in camp; all is quiet and cheerful.

Yesterday the First Regiment of East Tennessee Volunteers was organized. They are a fine looking set of men, and will make good fighting material. Robert K. Bird was appointed Colonel, J. G. Spears, Lieutenant-Colonel, and James T. Shelly, Major. They have all smelt gunpowder and are well qualified for the positions they occupy.

The Kentucky Legislature meets to day, and the citizens of Wayne and Lincoln counties swear that if Magoffin stands in their way they will give him some pills that are not coated with sugar.

General Nelson has commissioned several gentlemen as recruiting officers who have returned to East Tennessee to assist in getting their comrades into this camp. They are D. C. Threwitt, Charles McCoIel, John C. Rogers, J. D. Hanes and several others. All these gentlemen have taken an active part in favor of the Union and return at the risk of life and property. I am well satisfied that Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, have very large Union majorities, and will rush willingly to the embrace of the Union army, and hail it as their deliverer.

A UNION MAN.

Our Women and the Soldiers of the West.

[From the Buffalo Express.]

Our object in publishing the subjoined letter from Mrs. Browning, of Quincy, Ill., wife of the Hon. O. H. Browning, U. S. Senator, to Rev. J. Hazard Hartzell, of this city, is explained by itself. It is to indicate to our patriotic and benevolent women, who seek opportunities to ameliorate the hardships and sufferings of the noble defenders of the Union, a direction in which their efforts may be applied with the most welcome and grateful effect. The army of the West has probably received less than its just share of the contributed labors and kindnesses of the patriotic women of America. That it is in need of such services and gifts as fair loyalists can bestow, this letter makes evident.

The boxes referred to in the letter were of clothing and hospital comforts prepared by the ladies of the Universalist and Baptist Churches on Washington street.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 30, 1861.

REV. J. H. HARTZELL:—

My Dear Sir:—If you wish me to take charge of these boxes, I assure you they shall be wisely and judiciously distributed to our needy troops and hospitals. We have a Brigade Hospital in Quincy, in which are many sick and wounded. So many regiments have been quartered here from time to time, and they come so destitute of almost every comfort, that the ladies of Quincy have stripped themselves and houses of everything they can spare. Please assure the noble, patriotic women of your church that their benevolent contributions are most gratefully received, and will be applied where much need of them exists. The country upon the opposite shore from us of the river must be for some time a bloody field. We have many poor loyal families that have been compelled to leave their homes and all they possessed, and flee for their lives. So anything your good ladies may have to contribute, at any time, will be most gratefully received and disposed of economically and judiciously by their sisters in Quincy.

I am a member of a society called "The Sisters of the Good Samaritan," organized expressly to aid our dear country in this dark hour. We have a constitution and by-laws; we have standing committees, wisely elected of the most intelligent, benevolent, and energetic ladies in the city. Everything connected with the Society is attended to promptly and in a business-like manner.

When I hear from you, I will put those boxes into the hands of the "Sisters," and a committee will take charge of them and report to the good ladies of Buffalo, that they may know their noble enterprise has not been in vain. I would be very much gratified if the ladies of Buffalo would organize an auxiliary society to that of the Sisters of the Good Samaritan in Quincy. I think such an arrangement would have a tendency to draw the hearts of the true American women near to each other in this time of trial.

Brave soldiers! far away from all the endearments of home, they need all of woman's sympathy, and all she can do to add to their comfort. Their brave hearts need encouragement. Then let us give it freely, cheerfully, unitedly.

Respectfully yours,

E. H. BROWNING.

A DARK WEEK FOR THE REBELS.—As the week of the Stone bridge disaster was a dark week for the friends of liberty, so the present week is a dark one for the rebels. The loss of Hatteras Inlet, the wreck of their chief privateer, the desertion of their cause by northern journals which formerly lent them some aid, the prodigious activity of the Federal Government, the new animation of our armies and the revived energy and spirit of all the loyal States, are dreadful signs for them. May their gloom deepen and darken with every coming week until their infatuated [illegible] has come to an end.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Friendship of Napoleon III. for the American Union—High Standing of Our Credit with French Capitalists.

[N. Y. Times' Correspondence.]

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

In my last letter I referred to the fear that was manifested here that England, on account of the lenity of the blockade of the revolted ports, would seek some means of breaking it, and said that she would probably drag France with her. Subsequent information of a perfectly reliable nature demands a material modification of this statement. It is now certain that whatever England may do, France will not interfere in any way that will aid the rebels, and it is even probable that France will force England to act justly toward us, rather than that England will influence France in a contrary course. The Emperor's sympathies are entirely with the North; he believes that the rebellion is unjustifiable, and ought to be put down with energy, and by all means known to honorable warfare; he is in favor of the maintenance intact of the American Union, and will in no case interfere to break a blockade or to recognize the seceders, until the North shall have done the same. And especially would he not lend a hand to a party fighting in the armor of the Middle Ages, and from the last corner of despotism in the civilized world.

But the Emperor would gladly see the conflict brought rapidly to a close; he would like to see a more energetic prosecution of the war. Notwithstanding the suffering to which his people are subject, on account of the war, he will put up with it all, in the interest of right and justice, but he would like to see commerce with his people resumed again as soon as possible. The silk trade is suffering most now. Later on it will be cotton. France will lose millions the present year, but if one of the cotton ports can be opened by January, if there be a partial resumption of trade by that time, no murmur will be heard from France. Neither the war in the Crimea, nor that in Italy, deranged so seriously the commerce of the Empire as the present civil war in America, and the friendly attitude of the Emperor and the immense majority of his people, therefore, entitles them more to the lasting gratitude of the American people.

In England, the aristocracy and the snobocracy—the governing classes and the moneyed classes—are against us, while the people are for us. For the aristocracy, successful republicanism is a standing menace and reproach to their nobiliary system, while the snobocracy are furious at seeing their trade diminished even for a year. "What business have those d—d Yankees going to war, and breaking up the trade of the world in that kind of style!" was the exclamation I heard the other day from a purse-proud Englishman of the Manchester family—which meant, literally rendered, "What right have those scoundrels to stop the flow of their dollars in my pocket!" And this speech is the text of the whole class to which he belongs. It is, in fact, the key which unlocks for the world the whole height, depth and breadth of their policy. Fortunately, the balance of power is growing every day more and more firm in the hands of the people in England, and the people are to a man with the cause of liberty and justice, against despotism and oppression.

I have a word to say about the American Loan which will interest you. The persistent and apparently concerted manner in which the English papers have endeavored to discourage their people from investing their money in the loan, has not escaped the attention of the French, nor failed to excite their surprise, and a few days ago a leading French banker asked an American diplomat the explanation of this singular course of the London journals. The matter was explained as well as the interrogated party knew how, and then the banker said that the subject of the loan had been discussed among the leading bankers of Paris, and if the American Government desired it, as much of the loan as they wished would be taken in Paris, even to the whole sum of five hundred millions. He said that, even if there was a separation between the North and South, there would still remain at the North a nation of twenty millions of the most productive people in the world, and he considered a loan at seven per cent., given out by such a people, the most brilliant operation that had been offered to the financial world for a long time.

MALAKOFF.

England will not go to War with the United States.

[From the London Shipping and Commercial List.]

During the comparatively short period which has intervened since the initiatory steps of secession were taken by South Carolina, the public have periodically been regaled with dissertations from this, that, and the other one, on the strong probabilities that the domestic political troubles in which the country has become involved, must eventuate in a war with Great Britain, if not with France also, owing to the fact that commercial intercourse must be considered interrupted, and the material interests of those countries greatly suffer in consequence. It has frequently been given out that Great Britain—which, as the first Commercial Power in the Old World, will suffer far more than any other nation—will be governed in her action, as regards the United States, wholly by *interest*, and in case it shall seem to her interest to break the blockade, or otherwise become embroiled in a quarrel with this country, she will not hesitate to do it, or, at least, attempt to do it. But, accepting self-interest as the maxim of that nation, and, by consequence, the basis of all commercial intercourse with other countries, and we fail to discover any likelihood of an abrupt termination of the friendly relations now existing between England and the United States.

There can be no doubt that much ill-feeling has been engendered in the public mind by the leading press of both countries, yet all fears of an interruption of the friendly relations maintained by the respective Governments have their origin in the belief—occasioned by the oft repeated assertion from sundry quarters—that "England must have a supply of cotton." This belief is nowhere stronger than in the Southern States, and it may be said with truth that the whole secession movement has been carried forward under this mistaken conviction. But conceding even this, yet we fail to discern any just grounds of apprehension. England's proclamation of neutrality will prevent her from taking sides with either the United States or the so-called Confederate States, even should she become possessed with a desire to do so; and though every loom and spindle in Manchester and all other manufacturing districts of the United Kingdom be compelled to stand still, and the unemployed operatives be compelled to look to their Government for support, we think there is but little probability that war will ensue between these two great commercial nations—provided the blockade which has been established all along the Southern coast, be made thoroughly and unmistakably efficient. Besides, it is notorious that the British people are decidedly adverse to a war with the United States under whatever pretext, and that their sympathies, as regards the rebellion, are with the National Government. *Moreover, the fact is patent that the interest of England is in a continuance of peace, and we are not prepared to believe all the great interests of that nation are to be made subservient to the "cotton" interest, by any means.* But, granting even that "cotton is king," and that it will exert a controlling influence with the British Government, yet still we cannot see any cause for anticipating trouble—other than that arising out of a crippled commerce and a depressed and restricted trade.

The stock of cotton in Liverpool on July 1, was 1,900,000 bales, of which 866,000 was American, while the amount at sea, destined for this port, was 109,000 bales from America, and 280,000 bales from Bombay, making a grand total of 1,579,000 bales. The average consumption of all kinds, for 1860, was 48,139 bales per week. The supply on hand and at sea cannot therefore be consumed before next Spring, by which time the shipments from other countries, of the present year's crop, it is expected, will show a vast increase over that of any previous year, so that a considerable part of the deficiency in the receipts from the United States will be made good from other and new sources. The powerful stimulous which the secession movement lent to cotton-growing in various sections of the Old World, as well as the West Indies and South America, will therefore have a most deleterious effect on that great interest of the Southern States which forms the prime element of their wealth and power, even though the war be brought to a speedy termination; while, in case it continues for three or four years, it is morally certain that it will be almost wholly annihilated. In any case, cotton growing in the United States has received a blow from which it can never recover, for, with a view of procuring a full supply wholly independent of the United States, our principal customers, the British manufacturers, have caused to be planted hundreds of acres in various sections of the world, in many of which the plant is indigenous, which, with British energy and enterprise, must soon be trebled and quadrupled, and every additional bale cultivated elsewhere of course depreciates the value and importance of that raised here.

We think, therefore, that, notwithstanding the fact that interest and self aggrandizement may constitute the chief aims of the British nation, *war with the United States is of all things least desirable, as it would undoubtedly prove the most unprofitable.* British trade with this country, during the last decade, has enriched that nation to the extent of hundreds of millions, vastly more than that of any other country; and as that trade, in case of a disruption of amicable relations, would terminate, self-interest, if nothing else, would undoubtedly induce her to shun war as the most destructive of all agencies. Grave diplomatic questions may and doubtless will arise between the two countries during the progress of the war, especially if it proves to be a protracted one; *but that they will be amicably, peacefully and satisfactorily settled, we think there can be little doubt.*

CHANCE FOR MARKSMEN.—Major Williams, of Peoria, calls for recruits for a battalion of sharp-shooters, which he has been authorized by the Secretary of War to raise. Good marksmen from any quarter will be accepted, but none will be retained who cannot attain, within a reasonable time, to the following test with the rifle: Distance two hundred yards, ten shots, averaging five inches from the centre; at three hundred yards, ten shots, averaging eight inches from the centre; at five hundred yards, ten shots, averaging twelve inches from the centre. These men will be used merely as sharp-shooters and skirmishers. Now, here is a chance for men who will take any pride in being good shots, to test their skill. According to our understanding these men are not exposed to the charges of the enemy, their employment being outlying, and in detached parties or singly, taking up covered positions and firing deliberately when they can make a count, and retiring when a close attack is made upon them.—*Bloomington Pantagraph.*

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—The Emperor Napoleon, having determined to conquer Sebastopol, sent thither, within two years, 309 268 French soldiers, with 41,974 horses; 1,676 guns of all calibres; 8,000,000 pounds of powder; 14,000 tons of engineer materials; 500,000 tons measurement of subsistence, fuel and forage; with simple supplies of clothing, &c. If France could make these gigantic preparations for her quota of the besieging forces for the conquest of a fortress, what should our government do when the existence of the Union is at stake.

Afternoon Dispatches.

GREAT ALARM IN THE CAROLINAS.

Jeff. Davis reported Dead Again.

The Blockade—Destitution at the South.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—The *Inquirer* has a special dispatch from Washington, which says that reliable information has been received by the Government of the death of Jeff. Davis, said to have taken place on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Maj. B. B. French has been appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings in place of Col. Wood, resigned.

The capture of Fort Hatteras and its dependencies has spread alarm throughout the Carolinas. The regiments from South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, hurrying to the Potomac, have been stopped on the way and sent to Newbern, under the impression that an immediate attack is contemplated upon the headquarters of the rebel pirates.

Mr. Burch, the British consul at Charleston, writes to his friends in this city that the effect of the blockade is felt with much increased severity every week. The Southern people were bitterly lamenting their destitute condition.

[N. Y. Times Correspondence.]

B. F. Galligher, Paymaster of the Navy, and who has been for some time stationed at the Navy Yard, was arrested this morning by order of the Government and is now in custody at Philadelphia. He is from Richmond, Virginia. It is believed his offence is disloyalty to the Government.

Capt. A. Beckwith, Commissary of Subsistence, has advertised for sealed proposals for 50,000 brls flour, to be made from new wheat, also for 40,000 bu potatoes of the first quality, the Government reserving the right in each case to pay for the same in treasury notes.

MONTGOMERY, Co., Md., Sept. 6.—At the latest advices from Leesburg, there are supposed to be about 7,000 rebel troops there. The rebels are engaged in throwing up trenches at the junction of the Little Falls Road with the Alexandria and Leesburg turnpike, and that nearly all the negroes in the northern part of Fairfax County are employed in the work. Above Leesburg there are no large bodies of rebels, but their pickets line the river shore and guard the forts and ferries.

An eye witness states that the affair at Conrad's Ferry, a week ago, was as follows: A party of Union scouts crossed the river, took several prisoners, arms, and four horses. Reaching the river, on their return, they were attacked and compelled to let the prisoners go.

The next day a battery appeared opposite our entrenchments, and commenced shelling us. We having no artillery there at the time, our men responded with muskets and rifles. On the arrival of our battery the rebels soon beat a retreat.

Three days subsequent to the above, a large camp of secessionists was discovered to be in range of our rifled batteries, and near Leesburg. An active bombardment soon caused the rebels to leave their quarters and go a mile further from the river.

Our artillerists say they threw shell from their rifled guns over and beyond the town of Leesburg.

Important from the North Carolina Coast.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 5.—The Monticello and Harriet Lane arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning. They report the most gratifying intelligence.

The Confederates have abandoned their strongly fortified forts at Ocracoke Inlet.

Multitudes of North Carolinians have demonstrated their loyalty to the Government by coming to Fort Hatteras to take the oath of allegiance. Col. Hawkins sends word that he administered the oath to between 200 and 300 in a single day.

The steamer Pawnee still lies in the Inlet, and the Susquehannah on the outside.

The Susquehannah ran down to Ocracoke Inlet, and found the fortifications there completely deserted. The Confederates had carried away their guns, and a white flag was exhibited.

"Flora Temple" Seized as Contraband.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—"Flora Temple" was seized yesterday on the race course by the U. S. Marshal, as the property of a Baltimore secessionist. She had just been beaten in three straight heats by "Ethan Allen."

A secession flag was found, yesterday, stowed away on board the U. S. transport Marion. The Marion was under charter by the Government and had just been seized as the property in part of secessionists.

Gen. Butler.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—General Butler paid a brief visit to the State House to-day. He will probably address the Union meeting shortly to be held at Faneuil Hall.

President Lincoln's Reply to Governor Magoffin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1861.

To His Excellency, B. Magoffin, Governor of the State of Kentucky:

SIR: Your letter of the 19th inst., in which you "*urge the removal from the limits of Kentucky of the military force now organized and in camp within said State,*" is received.

I may not possess full and precisely accurate knowledge upon this subject, but I believe it is true that there is a military force in camp within Kentucky, acting by authority of the United States, which force is not very large, and is not now being augmented.

I also believe that some arms have been furnished to this force by the United States.

I also believe this force consists exclusively of Kentuckians, having their camp in the immediate vicinity of their own homes, and not assailing or menacing any of the good people of Kentucky.

In all I have done in the premises, I have acted upon the urgent solicitations of many Kentuckians, and in accordance with what I believed, and still believe, to be the wish of a majority of all the Union-loving people of Kentucky.

While I have conversed on this subject with many eminent men of Kentucky, including a large majority of her members of Congress, I do not remember that any one of them, or any other person except your Excellency and the bearers of your Excellency's letter, has urged me to remove the military force from Kentucky, or to disband it. One other very worthy citizen of Kentucky did solicit me to have the augmenting of the force suspended for a time.

Taking all the means within my reach to form a judgment, I do not believe it is the popular wish of Kentucky that this force shall be removed beyond her limits: and, with this impression, I must respectfully decline so to remove it.

I most cordially sympathize with your Excellency in the wish to preserve the peace of my native State, Kentucky; but it is with regret I search, and can not find, in your not very short letter, any declaration or intimation that you entertain any desire for the preservation of the Federal Union.

Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

"Commodore Barron."

[From the New York Tribune.]

Commodore Barron, it appears, had on his person the United States Uniform, buttons and all, at the time of his surrender to Commodore Stringham, and he probably still wears and disgraces that uniform, unless his captors have stripped it from the traitor's back. A few items relative to his history and character may be of some interest just now.

He was almost born and rocked in the cradle of the United States Government. By that Government he was educated, clothed, and fed, and pampered, from early childhood to the date of his entrance into the service of the gang of rebels bent on doing their best to break up and destroy the Government. He has for many years assumed to be above other officers of the Navy of the United States, and other people generally, in military or civil life—a sort of upper-tendom F. F. V. He was a member of the Barron family, and managed to get his father's pension, for serving in the Virginia Navy in the war of the Revolution, paid by the Government, first, in the sum of $9,000, when the account was closed, and second, when Mr. Thomas Ewing was Secretary of the Interior, who was induced to re open the account—James Lyons of Richmond acting as attorney—and pay some $47,000 additional pension money. The case was investigated by a Committee of Congress, and acted on, which had the effect to stop the payment of any more of that class of super extravagant pension claims, by the Interior Department. Commodore Barron was an active and poisonous member of the never-to-be-forgotten Naval Board of Fifteen, which sat during the Pierce Administration, and struck down such officers of the United States Navy as the members had a grudge or old scores against, while they retained such favorites of, and toadies to, the members of the aforesaid Board of Fifteen, as they chose to retain, without any particular regard to merit, sobriety, or qualifications. By the proscription of the Board, every one of its members obtained promotion. Commodore Stewart, "Old Ironsides," was retired, and Commander Barron was made a Commodore!

INVESTIGATION OF ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTS.—The Congressional Investigating Committee, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives at the late session, consisting of the Hon. Messrs C. H. Van Wyck, New York; H. L. Dawes, Massachusetts; G. Steele, New Jersey; R. E. Fenton, New York; E. B. Washburne, Illinois; Wm. S. Holman, Indiana; James S. Jackson, Kentucky, continues in daily session at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. The most scrupulous privacy with reference to all facts elicited, and even the names of those who are brought to testify before it, is observed, and the Committee will adhere to this rule throughout, until their report has been completed and submitted. All statements as to the proceedings before it are therefore pure speculation, or sheer invention. It is expected that the Committee will be in session for a week longer.

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.—The following story is told of Colonel Favor, and as the Colonel has told it himself, it must be true. A Presbyterian clergyman, while walking the deck of a steamer at St. John, New Brunswick, where secessionism has considerable footing, noticing the American flag flying from the masthead of a ship, tauntingly said to Colonel Favor: "Why don't you take a slice off that flag, since you have lost a portion of your country?" Yankee like, the Colonel quickly replied: "Why don't you tear a leaf from your Bible because a part of your church has fallen from grace?" The clergyman had no more to say on that subject.

GALLATIN COUNTY.—We are informed by a citizen of this county, which lies on the banks of the Ohio river, and is therefore bordered by Secesia, that, with a voting population of only fourteen hundred, eight full companies have gone to the wars, to fight for the preservation of the Union. Did all the loyal States furnish men in the same proportion we should now have an army of over two millions in the field! All hail, Egypt!—*State Journal.*

EULOGY ON DOUGLAS.—Ex Governor Wright, of Indiana, late Minister to Prussia, has consented to deliver a eulogy on the late Senator Douglas some time during the present month.

HOT AIR FURNACES.—The public are invited to call and examine our NEW COAL AND GAS BURNING FURNACE AND STOVE, For Heating Churches, Stores, Halls, and Dwellings, which we warrant superior to any in the market. We are also have a large assortment of NEW PATTERN COOK STOVES, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c. All kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Work done to order. BEAVEY & CO., 126 Lake street.

O. J. GRIFFITH'S Publishers' Agent for AMERICAN AND ENGLISH WORKS, Issued by subscription in PARTS or VOLS. Office, 194 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. Incomplete setts of works finished and bound. All orders promptly attended to. N. B.—Canvassers wanted.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

This Truss is having a success in curing Ruptures before unknown in the history of Trusses, excelling all others, ever used in the following respects. It will never rust.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

becomes filthy, and is always as good as new. They have been used by over 1000 persons in this city and surrounding country, within 18 months, and has never failed to give satisfaction in cases of the worst form. References can be given of cases cured in this city of

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

Persons wishing this instrument can be fitted by sending the size in inches around the hips in line of rupture, to I. B. SEELEY, 194 Lake street, Chicago, Agent for the United States. Post Office Box 4355. Send for Pamphlet by mail.

$30 AND $35 EACH.—UNION SEWING MACHINES. The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINE, elegantly finished with silver plate, stands UNION SEWING MACHINES, with drawers, and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $30—on plain UNION SEWING MACHINES, stand, $30 each. The reputation already established for these Machines will be greatly increased by the UNION SEWING MACHINES, valuable improvements recently adopted. No family, seamstress or tailor should fail to send in their orders UNION SEWING MACHINES, when such a machine can be had at such a low price. A liberal discount will be given agents wishing to engage in their sale. UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY Office 40 Franklin-st., Chicago. Address I. A. HANCE, Agent for the Northwestern States, Post-Office Box 1687, Chicago. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

DITHRIDGE'S XX FLINT GLASS OVAL CARBON OIL LAMP CHIMNEYS. The best that have ever yet been offered to the public. They are the best for the following reasons: 1. Because, being of an oval shape, the glass is everywhere equally distant from the flame, so that the draft is stronger and more regular. 2. The oval shape is better adapted to resist the effect of sudden expansion, so that it is impossible to crack them. 3. The glass is made largely of Lead and Pearlash, giving a great degree of strength and elasticity. The chimneys which housekeepers have found to be so brittle as to crack even when not in use are invariably made of Lime Glass instead of the Flint Glass, of which ours are manufactured. Manufacturers and consumers of Carbon Oil, who have felt the magnitude of the difficulty which has existed in the great expense of chimneys, in the way of the universal use of the oil, have found a remedy in the Oval XX Flint Glass Chimneys, which has materially lessened the cost of Carbon Oil Light to those who use them, and increased the consumption of oil consequent upon the lessened expense for chimneys. Manufactured by E. D. DITHRIDGE, At the Fort Pitt Glass Works, PITTSBURG, PA. For sale by POPE & SLOCUM, Agents for the Manufacturer, 121 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

FARMS FOR SALE.—The advertiser offers for sale, on easy terms, two farms located on the Elgin Road, about twelve miles from Chicago and three miles from the village of Harlem and about the same distance from Cottage Hill. One of the farms contains 250 Acres of Choice Land, Which has been under cultivation for several years. There is on the place a very comfortable house, a large barn, together with other suitable farm buildings. It is fenced with pine boards, four boards high. There is an orchard, containing 100 trees, on the premises. The water is abundant and of excellent quality. This farm will be sold entire, or it will be divided in parcels to suit the wants of purchasers. The other farm is immediately adjoining the above, and contains 175 acres. There is on it a comfortable house, a large barn, an old orchard of some 50 trees, on ample supply of water of the best kind, and is under board fence. The land is of the best description, and has been long under cultivation. Both of the above described farms are on the line of the Galena & Chicago and Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and within a distance of a mile of the Harlem Depot. Apply to LUDLOW ROGERTON, No. 280 Broadway, New York, or M. T. COLE, No. 121 Lake street, Chicago.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO., No. 44 Water Street, New York, OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillon & Co. and other brandies, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths. ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, J. P. Kellogg & Co. and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages. HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co.'s Schiedam, Swan Drop, in pipes, three-qr. pipes and cases. RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica—selected brands. WHISKYS—Meehan's Irish and Ramsey's Scotch. WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock, and others of various grades. OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—Holders of Scrip in the RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK, Can receive the interest on same by calling at the Agency of the Company in Chicago. A new issue of Scrip for the year ending 1st of July, 1861, will be ready for delivery on or about the first of September. Those who are entitled to same will please call for it. HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agents, Office No. 1 Clark street.

BIRD CAGES!—BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES! AND FISHING TACKLE, FISHING TACKLE, FISHING TACKLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, At Peugeot's Great Variety Store, No. 111 RANDOLPH STREET, KINGSBURY BLOCK.

GALESBURG, June 26th, 1861.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO., CHICAGO:

GENTS:—It gives us much pleasure to inform you that in the late destructive fire in this place the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, Which we purchased a few years since, and which contained all our Valuable Books, Papers, &c., came out ALL RIGHT, And (with the exception of the binding of the books being curled by the steam), in as good a state of preservation As when first put into the Safe. We shall want another of larger size as soon as we get located. Yours truly, BARTLETT & JUDSON.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at Cairo, Ill., until the seventh of September, for twenty-one iron chains, for the use of the new Gunboats. Seven of them to be one and one quarter inch in diameter, ninety fathoms long each. Seven of them to be one inch in diameter, and ninety fathoms long each. Seven of them to be three quarters of an inch in diameter, and ninety fathoms each. These chains to be made by the very best iron, to stand Navy test; to be furnished with shackles at every fifteen fathoms, and swivels mid way between each shackle. Also, twenty-one anchors, to be made in the best manner, and of the best iron; [illegible] Good security approved by the United States District Attorney will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, [illegible] JOHN RODGERS, Commander U. S. N.

PURE GRAPE JUICE, For SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES, At GALE BROTHERS. Pharmaceutists and Dealers in Choice Medicines, 122 Randolph street.

NATIONAL PREMIUM CATAWBA WINE, of John E. Mottier, BY THE CASE OR BOTTLE, GALE BROTHERS, Druggists.

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY. M. SCHOTTENFELS, manufacturer of PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO. Office and factory 153 South Water street, between Wells and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill.

TO DEALERS IN FLOUR.—We have on hand and are constantly receiving the choicest brands of WINTER WHEAT FLOUR Ever offered in this market, to which we ask the attention of [illegible] FARMER, RAYMOND & MILLER, 106 South Water street.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO., No. 238 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILL., Are now receiving from their manufactories at AUBURN, N. Y., NEWARK, N. J., AND COLUMBUS, O., THEIR FALL STOCK OF SADDLE, HARNESS AND Carriage Materials, Which, together with a complete assortment of Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Bows, Springs and Axles, THEY WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR CASH At Prices that will not be Undersold.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO. Have always on hand the largest assortment of PATENT DASH AND ENAMELED LEATHER, ENAMELED CARRIAGE AND OIL CLOTH, SKIRTING, BRIDLE, COLLAR, AND Oak and Hemlock HARNESS LEATHER, Horse Collars, Horse Blankets, &c., Which, together with everything pertaining to the SADDLERY HARDWARE LINE, They will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S FURS. Ladies' Fine Furs, Men's Furs, Gentlemen's Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Robes, Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Ball Gloves. BEEBE'S SILK HATS. Soft Hats of every style. Cloth and Fur Caps, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c. AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. THOS. B. MORRIS & CO. Furriers and Manufacturers, 107 Randolph Street, Chicago. All goods warranted as represented. Cash for shipping Furs.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES WANTED, By C. B. COBB, Commission Stock Broker, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES wanted, for which HIGHEST MARKET RATES Will be paid by B. F. CARVER & CO.

CARBON OIL—Pure Carbon Oil, THE PUREST, HEAVIEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET. Warranted Pure White and Non-Explosive. JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO. No. 20 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. AGENTS FOR THE WELL-KNOWN LUCIFER OIL WORKS, PENNSYVANIA.

WRIGHT & BROTHER. W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. E. WRIGHT, Formerly G. E. Wright & Co., of Cincinnati, O. DEALERS IN Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes, No. 38 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS.

PAR.

Reapers' Bank; City Bank of Ottawa; Bank of Bloomington; Mechanics' Bank.

No. 1 ... VALUE 97 CENTS. Alton Bank; Bank of Galena; Bank of Northern Illinois; Kane County Bank.

No. 2 ... VALUE 90 CENTS. Bank of Sparta; Union Bank.

No. 3 ... VALUE 75 CENTS. Bank of America; Cumberland County Bank; Edgar County Bank; E. I. Tinkham & Co's Bank; Illinois River Bank; Highland Bank; Ohio River Bank; Pittsfield Bank; Mahaiwe Bank.

No. 4 ... VALUE 70 CENTS. American Bank; Bank of Illinois; Bank of Indemnity; Illinois Central Bank; Illinois State Security B'k; International Bank; Merchants' Bank; United States Stock Bank; Marshall County Bank; Pacuet Bank; Bank of Ashland; Fulton Bank.

No. 5 ... VALUE 60 CENTS. Bank of Commerce; " Jackson County; Bond County Bank; Columbian "; Kankakee Bank; Eagle Bank; Olympic Bank; Patriotic "; State Stock Bank; Western Bank of Illinois.

No. 6 ... VALUE 50 CENTS. Bank of Elgin; " Federal Union; " Genesee; Franklin Bank; Toulon Bank; Bank of Naperville; Bank of Metropolis; Bull's Head Bank; Lake Michigan Bank; Warren County "; Wheat Growers' Bank; Agricultural Bank.

No. 7 ... VALUE 45 CENTS. Illinois State Bank; Bank of Aledo; " Benton; " Carmi; " Pike County; " Southern Illinois; Corn Exchange Bank; Continental Bank; Jersey County "; National Bank; Bank of Albion; " Brooklyn; " Republic; Commercial B'k, Palestine; Corn Planters' Bank; Farmers' Bank; Farmers' Bank of Ill.; Garden State Bank; Hampden "; Kaskaskia "; Lafayette "; Prairie State "; Shawanee Bank; State Bank of Illinois; Canal Bank; Belvidere Bank; Plowman's "; Alisana Bank.

No. 8 ... VALUE 40 CENTS. Commercial Bank, N. H'n; American Exchange Bank; Bank of Aurora; " Chester; " Commonwealth; " Quincy; " Raleigh; Citizens' Bank; Lancaster "; Merchants' & Drovers' B'k; Morgan County Bank; New Market Bank; Farmers' & Traders'; [illegible] Bank; Grayville Bank; Douglas Bank; Humboldt "; Mississippi River Bank; Reed's "; Southern Bank of Illinois; Grand Prairie Bank; Rock Island Bank; Union County Bank; Railroad Bank.

Wisconsin—Current, 95 cents; Uncurrent, [illegible]. We pay in GOLD within 3 cents of Milwaukee and Madison rates. They pay Wisconsin Currency. Parties remitting us Uncurrent Money by "United States Express" can do so at our expense by marking their packages "Season Contract of Wright & Brother." P. S.—On large amounts we [illegible] a liberal advance on our quotations. You will do well to give us a call before selling elsewhere.

NEW CASH STORE. MARTIN & BROTHERS, No. 83 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois, (Tremont Block.) We have just opened a Large and Complete Stock of CLOTHING Which we will sell AT LOWER PRICES Than ever offered in this market. TO WHOLESALE DEALERS We can offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS, As we purchase a great portion of our Goods FOR CASH, AND MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods. MARTIN & BROTHERS.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned have removed their large and complete stock of Iron, Steel, Nails and Heavy Hardware to Nos. 193 and 195 South Water Street, Opposite "Board of Trade," between Lasalle and Wells streets, [illegible]

100 CASES TOBACCO [illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative, the only reliable Hair Restorative that restores perfectly natural color and beauty to hair which has become grey, with only a few applications. [illegible] Sold by the proprietors of the Chicago City Directory. [illegible] Address J. A. IVES, [illegible]

☞ To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any. In all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver. Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy. When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery. For sale by all Druggists.

☞ Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is a positive, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an INTERNAL remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Testimonials, like the following—hundreds of them—can be obtained from persons well known, who freely give their testimony in its behalf. "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw." CHARLES A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston. "After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured with two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." NORMAN T. AYRES, 19 Franklin st., Boston. "Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced by a friend to try Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well." D. D. MAYNE, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States. R. H. LANDON, Agent. The trade supplied.

Music Stores.

MORE NEW MUSIC, Just Published: General Fremont's Volunteer Polka. General McClellan's March, and our Country's Flag. The Mistress ship. A ballad by Deane. I have waited for the Coming. By Deane. Union Volunteers' Quick Step. By Hempsted. In Freedom's Cause we Fight. A Song of the Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers. Gen. Lyon's Battle March. Gen. Lyon's Union Schottisch. The Brave Volunteer's Quick Step March. By Hempsted. The night I bade Lilly Good Bye. By Toby. Delight Polka; Hunting. Any or all of the above will be sent by mail to any address on the receipt of marked price, by addressing the publishers. A. JUDSON HIGGINS, No. 6 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

IN PRESS:—The Singing School, or Part 1st of FESTIVA CHIMES, By the most American Composer, WESLEY MARTIN, with [illegible] September next. Price 40 Cents Retail. Liberal discount to Dealers and Teachers. Orders must be sent to the publishers. H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago, Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with the principal Houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line, AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. JULIUS BAUER.

Stationery, &c.

STATIONERY In all Varieties. BLANK BOOKS Of our own manufacture. GOLD PENS From the best Makers. LOWEST PRICES That can be afforded. PRINTING Neatly Executed. INSURANCE AGENTS Should try us. BANKERS Furnished with fine work. COUNTRY MERCHANTS Should look at our Prices. EVERYBODY Who consume goods in this line of trade will find it to their interest to call at Stationers' Hall, 140 LAKE STREET, F. MUNSON. [illegible] Blank Book Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Blank Books, Stationery, Printing and BOOK BINDING.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND COMMERCIAL PRINTERS. 122 - - - Lake Street. - - - 122 CHICAGO. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

DAY, ALLEN & CO., Wholesale Grocers AND TEA DEALERS, No. 60 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL. L. C. DAY, W. T. ALLEN, S. P. FARRINGTON. We call the attention of CASH BUYERS to our very large stock of Groceries, including every thing kept by first class Grocers, purchased before the Tariff and offered at prices that will tempt close buyers. DAY, ALLEN & CO.

2000 Bbls REFINED AND Clarified Sugars, including New York Standard Crushed, Powdered and Granulated. New Orleans Coffee A & B, and all grades of Chicago Refinery Goods, for sale low by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 60 South Water street.

[illegible]00 Hhds. and Boxes New Orleans and Porto Rico Sugars, in store and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 60 South Water street.

[illegible]000 Bags COFFEE, of all grades, in store and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 60 South Water street.

ONE THOUSAND Bags COFFEE, of all grades, in store and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 60 South Water street.

ONE THOUSAND Bbls. MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 60 South Water street.

SEVEN HUNDRED HF. Chests TEAS—Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and English Breakfast, in store, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 60 South Water street.

THREE HUNDRED Cases TOBACCO, of approved brands, in store and for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 60 South Water street.

150 HLF. CHESTS TEAS—Y. H., Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong, constantly on hand and for sale by FARMER, PITKIN & BANKER.

150 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COMMON TO FAIR, for sale by FARMER, PITKIN & BANKER.

100 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS, for sale by FARMER, PITKIN & BANKER, 21 South Water street.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

No. 238 Randolph Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Are now receiving from their manufactories at AUBURN, N. Y., NEWARK, N. J., AND COLUMBUS, O.,

THEIR FALL STOCK OF

SADDLE, HARNESS

AND

Carriage Materials,

Which, together with a complete assortment of Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Bows, Springs and Axles,

THEY WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR

CASH

At Prices that will not be Undersold.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

Have always on hand the largest assortment of PATENT DASH AND ENAMELED LEATHER, ENAMELED CARRIAGE AND OIL CLOTH, SKIRTING, BRIDLE, COLLAR, AND

Oak and Hemlock HARNESS LEATHER,

Horse Collars, Horse Blankets, &c.,

Which, together with everything pertaining to the SADDLERY HARDWARE LINE, They will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S FURS.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.

BEEBE'S SILK HATS,

Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO., Furriers and Manufacturers, 167 Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill.

All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for shipping Furs.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES WANTED,

By C. B. COBB, Commission Stock Broker, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES wanted, for which HIGHEST MARKET RATES Will be paid by B. F. CARVER & CO.

CARBON OIL!—

Pure Carbon Oil,

THE PUREST, HEAVIEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Warranted Pure White and Non-Explosive.

JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO., No. 20 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.,

AGENTS FOR THE WELL-KNOWN

LUCIFER OIL WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA.

WRIGHT & BROTHER,

W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. E. WRIGHT, Formerly G. S. Wright & Co., of Cincinnati, O.

DEALERS IN Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes, No. 36 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS.

PAR.

Bank of Bloomington, Mechanics' Bank Hardin, ... Bank of Ottawa, ...

No. 1.—VALUE 97 CENTS. Bank of Northern Illinois, Kane County Bank, Bank of Galena, ...

No. 2.—VALUE 80 CENTS. Union Bank, Bank of Sparta, ...

No. 3.—VALUE 75 CENTS. Bank of America, Highland Bank, Cumberland County Bank, Ohio River Bank, Mahaiwe Bank, Illinois River Bank, ...

No. 4.—VALUE 70 CENTS. American Bank, Merchants' Bank, Bank of Illinois, United States Stock Bank, Bank of Indemnity, Marshall County Bank, Illinois Central Bank, Pacinet Bank, Bank of Ashland, International Bank, Fulton Bank, ...

No. 5.—VALUE 60 CENTS. Bank of Commerce, Eagle Bank, Jackson County, Olympic Bank, Reed County Bank, Patriotic, Columbian, State Stock Bank, Kankakee Bank, Western Bank of Illinois, ...

No. 6.—VALUE 50 CENTS. Bank of Elgin, Bank of Metropolis, Federal Union, Bank of Naperville, Lake Michigan Bank, Franklin Bank, Warren County, Western Bank, Wheat Growers' Bank, Agricultural Bank, ...

No. 7.—VALUE 45 CENTS. Illinois State Bank, Corn Planters' Bank, Bank of Aledo, Farmers' Bank, Benton, Garden State Bank, Carmi, Hampden, Pike County, Kaskaskia, Southern Illinois, La Fayette, Corn Exchange Bank, Prairie State, Continental Bank, Shawanoe Bank, Jersey County, State Bank of Illinois, National Bank, Canal Bank, Bank of Albion, Western Bank, Brooklyn, Plowman's, Republic, Alliance Bank, Commercial B'k, Palestine, ...

No. 8.—VALUE 40 CENTS. Commercial Bank, N. B'k, Farmers' & Traders' B'k, American Exchange Bank, Frontier Bank, Bank of Aurora, Grayville Bank, Chester, Douglas Bank, Commonwealth, Humboldt, Quincy, Mississippi River Bank, Raleigh, ... Citizens' Bank, Southern Bank of Illinois, Lancaster, Rock Island Bank, Merchants' & Drovers' B'k, Union County Bank, Morgan County Bank, Railroad Bank, New Market Bank, ...

Wisconsin—Current, 85 cents; Uncurrent, 45 to 65 cts.

We pay in GOLD within 5 cents of Milwaukee and Madison rates. They pay Wisconsin Currency.

Parties remitting us Uncurrent Money ... [illegible] ... give us a call before selling elsewhere.

NEW CASH STORE.

MARTIN & BROTHERS,

No. 83 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois, (Tremont Block.)

We have just opened a Large and Complete Stock of

CLOTHING,

Which we will sell

AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever offered in this market.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS

We can offer

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS,

As we purchase a great portion of our Goods

FOR CASH,

AND

MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods.

MARTIN & BROTHERS.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned have removed their large and complete stock of Iron, Steel, Nails and Heavy Hardware to Nos. 193 and 195 South Water Street, Opposite "Board of Trade," between Lasalle and Wells streets, ... [illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative ... [illegible] ... Chambers & Lee ... [illegible]

To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent 72 State street.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, Perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is a positive, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an INTERNAL remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and can be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Testimonials, like the following,—hundreds of them—can be obtained from persons well known, who freely give their testimony in its behalf.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw." CHARLES A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

"After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured with two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." NORMAN T. AYRES, 28 Franklin st., Boston.

"Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced by a friend to try Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well." D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States. R. R. LANDON, Agent. The trade supplied.

Music Stores.

MORE NEW MUSIC, Just Published:

General Fremont's Volunteer Polka ......25 cents.

General McClellan's March, and our Country's Flag. By Vass ......50 cents.

The Missing Ship. A ballad by Doane ......25 cents.

I have waited for thy Coming. By Doane ......25 cents.

Ulster Volunteers' Quick-Step. By Hempsted ......25 cents.

In Freedom's Cause we Fight. A Song of the Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers ......25 cents.

Gen. Lyon's Battle March ......30 cents.

Gen. Lyon's Union Schottisch ......25 cents.

The Brave Volunteer's Quick-Step March. By Hempsted ......25 cents.

The Night I bade Lily Good Bye. By Toby ......25 cents.

Delight Polka. Hunting ......30 cents.

Any or all of the above will be sent by mail to any address on the receipt of marked price, by addressing the publisher. A. JUDSON HIGGINS, No. 67 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

IN PRESS:—The Singing School, or Part 1st of FESTIVAL CHIMES, By the best American Composer, ... WESLEY MARTIN, will be published and for sale by the 20th of September next.

Price 40 Cents Retail.

Liberal discount to Dealers and Teachers. Orders ... H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago,

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, England and France, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,

AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. JULIUS BAUER.

Stationery, &c.

STATIONERY In all Varieties.

BLANK BOOKS Of our own manufacture.

GOLD PENS From the best Makers.

LOWEST PRICES That can be afforded.

PRINTING Neatly Executed.

INSURANCE AGENTS Should try us.

BANKERS Furnished with fine work.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS Should look at our Prices.

EVERYBODY

Who consume goods in this line of trade will find it to their interest to call at

Stationers' Hall, 140 LAKE STREET,

F. MUNSON,

Blank Book Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Blank Books, Stationery, Printing and BOOK BINDING.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND COMMERCIAL PRINTERS.

122 --- Lake Street. --- 122

CHICAGO.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

DAY, ALLEN & CO., Wholesale Grocers AND TEA DEALERS, No. 60 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

I. C. DAY, W. T. ALLEN, S. P. FARRINGTON.

We call the attention of CASH BUYERS to our very large stock of Groceries, including everything kept by first class Grocers, purchased before the Tariff and offered at prices that will tempt close buyers. D. A. & CO.

2000 Bbls REFINED AND Clarified Sugars, including New York Standard Crushed, Powdered and Granulated. New York Coffee A & B, and all grades of Chicago Refinery Goods, for sale low for cash by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 60 South Water street.

1000 Hhds. and Boxes New Orleans and Porto Rico Sugars, in store and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 60 South Water street.

1000 Bags COFFEE, of all grades, in store and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 60 South Water street.

ONE THOUSAND Bags COFFEE, of all grades, in store and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 60 South Water street.

ONE THOUSAND Bbls. MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 60 South Water street.

SEVEN HUNDRED Hf. Chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Gun Powder, Oolong and English Breakfast, in store and for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 60 South Water street.

THREE HUNDRED Cases TOBACCO, of approved brands, in store and for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 60 South Water street.

450 HALF CHESTS TEAS—Y... Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong, ... PITKIN & BARKER, ... South Water street.

HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COM... for sale by PITKIN & BARKER, ... South Water street.

100 CASES TOBACCO— ... PITKIN & BARKER, ... South Water street.

... FIRE CRACKERS, ... PITKIN & BARKER, ... South Water street.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Terms for sale ... CHAMBERS & LEE, 155 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. J. L. LEE, 38 Clark street, Post Office Drawer 6157.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., Corner Lake and Lasalle streets ....Chicago, Ill. Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING HOUSE OF J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

CHICAGO, August 10th, 1861.

I have purchased the entire circulation of the MECHANICS' BANK, HARDIN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ILLINOIS,

And am personally responsible for its redemption. I shall treat its notes precisely as the notes of the State Banks of Indiana and Ohio are treated in Chicago, and shall at all times sell Exchange on New York for the same, at the same rates that Exchange can be had for the notes of either of said State Banks.

I am also personally responsible for the circulation of the MARINE BANK OF CHICAGO, and shall redeem it as heretofore. J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ISETT & BREWSTER, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin, MUSCATINE, IOWA.

Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa. Proceeds of City Collections Remitted on day of payment, at current rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:—Bank of North America, New York; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; Granite Bank, Boston; Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston; Work, McCouch & Co., Philadelphia; Bullitt & Fairthorne, Philadelphia; S. Burgess & Sons, Chicago; D. R. Holt, Cashier, do.; F. Granger Adams, do.; Clark Bros. & Co., St. Louis. T. M. ISETT. W. C. BREWSTER.

E. K. WILLARD & CO., BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS, 33 Clark Street, S. E. Corner of Lake,

Dealers in Exchange, Coin and Bank Notes.

WE ARE PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR DISCREDITED Illinois and Wisconsin Money.

Do not sell without calling upon us. MERCHANTS AND BANKERS in the Country can rely upon getting the highest market price by sending to us.

We do business on a Specie Basis.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK FOR SALE.

COLLECTIONS MADE.

E. K. WILLARD & CO., BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS, 33 Clark st., cor. Lake street.

STATE BONDS Illinois Currency.

Bonds of all kinds sold at New York Stock Board and drafts given for proceeds on day of sale.

A GENERAL STOCK AND BOND COMMISSION BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

New York Quotations received by Telegraph Daily. C. B. COBB, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, will continue a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. EXCHANGE on LONDON AND PARIS for sale, and LETTERS OF CREDIT granted, available anywhere on the Continent of Europe.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. Incorporated............February, 1857.

Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS.

From all classes of Persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. No. 22 Clark Street, ...Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE OF B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank.

Dated this 20th day of May A. D. 1861. GEO. SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Educational.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE are now located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College have twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments and excellent appliances, both regular and scientific courses, the finest school buildings in the West, (cost $110,000), ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German free; also, in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMMON ZOUAVE AND FANCY DRILL, under an officer of United States Army. Students dress in uniform. TERMS—$175 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for 300 boarders, under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

PALMER'S ACADEMY will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, in the Parlors of 212 State street, third door south of Adams. Henry R. Dames, Esq., a graduate of Yale, will take the charge of the classes in Latin and Greek; Mons. LeGuiche those in French; Mrs. Abbie F. Kelsey those in Music. TERMS—One-half the usual rates. For circulars apply at the rooms. W. D. PALMER, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES STEVENS' School for Young Ladies and Misses, 83 Third Avenue (formerly Edina Place.) The Fall Term of this School will begin on MONDAY, the 9th of September. A few small boys are received.

F. G. BERTEAU'S English, French, Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies Nos. 108-112 Cass st., corner of Erie. The next term will begin on the 26th of September. For particulars, see prospectus, which may be obtained at the institution.

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.—The third year of this Institution will commence on the 9th of September. Circulars can be had at the Seminary, or at the office of C. E. WAITE, 126 Clark street.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 83 Wabash avenue.

Z. GROVER, Principal.

The next term of this school, for young Ladies, will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Catalogues may be obtained by addressing the Principal, or by calling at the Seminary.

Co-Partnership Notices.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, under the firm name of Morse & Yarwood. ALBERT MORSE, M. S. YARWOOD.

DISSOLUTION.—All the interest heretofore existing between J. B. Vankirk and A. Cook & Son, is this day dissolved, and we hereby notify all to whom it may concern to trust no person on our account, as we have no authorized agent to transact business for us. A. COOK & SON, Plano, Kendall County, Ill. Dated this 17th day of August, A. D. 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of FAY & CO., Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. R. FAY, E. D. FAY. Chicago, Aug. 14th, 1861.

In retiring from the Commission Business, we take pleasure in recommending the house of RICE, FAY & CO. as being entitled to the patronage that has been bestowed on the late firm.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of DENSMORE & RICE, Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled up by BYRON RICE, who will continue the Commission Business at the same place, and respectfully solicits a continuance of consignments and orders to the late firm. DENSMORE, BYRON RICE. Chicago, August 19th, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by Mr. J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No. 37 Lake street, up stairs, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid. J. M. STINE, MAX KRAMER. Chicago, August 1st, 1861.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS At the old stand, No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs, And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adler Lizzie M miss, Adams Augustus mrs, Adams Mary mrs, Aldrich Julia miss, Alberts M miss, Anderson H C mrs, Adell Dora E miss, Aherne Catherine miss, Ancony Samuel mrs, Andrews Sarah E miss, Ayers Mary A miss, Armstrong Martha A mrs, Armstrong Emma

B

Ballard C A mrs, Baldwin Bell miss, Bailey J D mrs, Bassett Edward E mrs, Barber F S mrs, Bartholomew Martha mrs, Bell Sue miss, Beard C F B mrs, Bennett S H mrs, Berry Eliza C mrs, Becker R N mrs, Belamy Maria R, Bigger Mary Susan mrs, Bigelow L G mrs, Boyle Mary miss, Boden Matilda miss, Booth Julia A miss, Boyington Huldah miss, Bowers Hattie miss, Booth mrs, Boye Nannie W mrs, Brisco miss, Bristol Sarah mrs, Bryant Florence V miss, Bridges Sarah F miss, Brooks Rebecca miss, Brennan Martha mrs, Branagan Eliza mrs, Brady Margaret miss, Breckinridge W mrs, Burgan Kittie miss, Butler Betsey miss, Burrer Francis miss, Button Elizabeth mrs, Burton A E mrs, Burns Catharine miss, Burns Ann miss, Byrne Elizabeth mrs

C

Cameron Cory miss, Calkins R V miss, Cahill Bridget, Cantillon Mary, Cahill Ellen miss, Cassidy Ellen miss, Caswell Jane miss, Cassidy Nellie miss, Cassidy Catharine mrs, Carpenter Julia E mrs, Carter Josie miss, Casilear G W mrs, Carr Ada B miss, Childs J B mrs, Chase Emma mrs, Chaloner capt James mrs, Champion Emma M miss, Chamberlain Nellie miss, Chamberlain Mary mrs, Clark Margaret miss, Clark T J mrs, Cole Mary Ann mrs, Coffey Daniel mrs, Coffie Eliza miss, Collins Elizabeth miss, Colby Marion miss, Cole George H mrs, Conley Margaret mrs, Carrigan B mrs, Crowley Bridget mrs, Condon Emma miss, Corbin C R mrs, Connor Celia miss, Cooly Lydia L mrs, Cook E mrs, Corrigan Mary mrs, Connelly Debora miss, Conley Sarah mrs, Condon Mary E miss, Conway Kate miss, Carlson Hattie miss, Crow Maggie C miss, Curran Rosy mrs, Cummings E C mrs, Cutler Adeline miss, Coyle Minnie E miss, Crowley Ellen S miss, Cresswell Mary J miss, Crandle Hattie miss, Crow Mary mrs, Curran Kate

D

Dane Alice M mrs, Danks Lavinia mrs, Devinny Sarah W mrs, Denton E M F mrs, Dehey Rosalie miss, Dickerson Rachel mrs, Denise Annie J miss, Decrect Mary C miss, Dickerman Mary L miss, Dickey Nanna S miss, Dean William C mrs, Delhanty Julia M mrs, Dodd H F mrs, Donohey Margaret miss, Doncho Bernard mrs, Dowling Clara S miss, Donelly Sarah miss, Durant Fannie mrs, Dunlop Cora miss, Duffy Mary, Dunn Sarah Ann, Duer Elizabeth mrs, Duffield mrs, Dyland Timothy mrs

E

Edwards Mary J, Edwards Gertrude miss, Earls Ann miss, Esmay Melissa mrs, Eustace Fannie R miss, Erwin Mary mrs, Erwin Martha J mrs, Endsly Fannie miss, Emory Fillie S miss

F

Farnum Amelia miss, Farwell Kate M miss, Fennill Elizabeth, Farley Mary miss, Fancett Cecilia miss, Flint Lotty miss, Finan Catharin miss, Fideld Lizzie miss, Fideld B B miss, Fitzgerald W K mrs, Flemming Sarah J miss, Fowler Martha J miss, Foss Samuel T mrs, Franklin Elizabeth mad

G

Gallusha Lydia miss, Gannon Bridget, Gilrey Kate miss, Glenn Jane mrs, Glavin Margaret miss, Gilbert Maggie C miss, Gilford Jennie mrs, Glendining mrs, Godfrey F N miss, Graham Mary miss, Grady Elizabeth or Mary miss, Gray Ann L mrs, Gurley Kate mrs, Gulnnap Jo mrs

H

Hall Ann Eliza mrs, Hackett Ann mrs, Halsted R B mrs, Hall Frank miss, Haley Mary miss, Hanson Abbie A miss, Harden Frances E miss, Banford Elmira miss, Harty Caroline E miss, Hand Ruth Ann mrs, Hanrahan Bridget miss, Hatch Carrie miss, Hathaway J B mrs, Basset Bridget mrs, Hatter Emma M miss, Hanley Nettie A miss, Hawley mrs, Hayes Mary mrs, Hayes Mary miss, Haslett Sarah mrs, Heveron Bridget, Hestell Sarah miss, Hosler Catharin mrs, Hedges E miss, Higgins Levi mrs, Hills Jane, Hodge Mary mrs, Holmes Eliza J miss, Howard Harriet mrs, Holt Sarah miss, Hylman Minnie miss, Hungerford Geo W mrs, Humphrey mrs, Hubbard Laura miss, Hutton Mollie A miss, Huntington Jennie mrs, Hunt Wm H mrs

I

Irvin Lizzie mrs

J

Jackson mrs, Jackson Lucinda mrs, Jackson Elinor miss, Jackson Mary miss, Jacobs B E miss, Jerome Louise D mrs, Jenness Louisa miss, Jennings E B mrs, Jordon Ed mrs, James Frances Jane mrs, James Elizabeth miss

K

Kerwan R miss, Kerr Annie miss, Keefe Anna mrs, Keegan John C mrs, Kenny Eliza miss, Kelly Eddy miss, Kelly Mary mrs, Kearney E M mrs, Kelly Bridget miss, Kerig Mary M mrs, Kirkman Eliza miss, Kimbak Margie mrs, Kinsella Catherine mrs, Kimble Ann miss, Kirby Ann J miss, Knowlden Charlotte mrs

L

Lasher Carey, Lancton Sophia miss, Langley Annie E miss, Lenox M A mrs, Lewis Mary Ann mrs, Leonard Laura A, Leonard Wm A mrs, Livingston Mary A miss, Lefferts mrs, Loomis Gertie miss, Loomis Carrie miss, Loyd Ann Maria mrs, Lloyd A miss, Lyons Ann miss

M

Mack Jane mrs, Mangan Johanna mrs, Marrsh Mary A mrs, Mather Henry B, Marsh Lea J F mrs, Martin Mary mrs, Maryweather Margaret miss, Mazum miss, Maynard Helen mrs, Marks Rachel, Meeker Mary mrs, Meacham P D mrs, Meloy Mary miss, Mitchell W B mrs, Mander Eve, Miller Laura miss, Molloy Johana, Morrison Rebecca mrs, Morris Ellen miss, Moore mrs, Moore Julia mrs, Morrisy Julia A miss, Morris Bell miss, Mowers Mary Ann miss, Morse Mary M L miss, Moynihan Andrew mrs, Mulvey Maria miss, Mabley Wm F mrs, Myers J C mrs, Magrath mrs

Mc

McCalla T M mrs, McCabe Margaret, McCally R B mrs, McCarty Marie, McCarty Ann mrs, McDonald James mrs, McDonald Abby mrs, McGinniss Sarah M miss, McGannoll Jenny mrs, McIntosh Wm, McKay Catharine mrs

N

Nettleton Clara miss, Nichols Charles mrs, Nichols Julia mrs, Nolan Eliza miss, Norris Lizzie A mrs

O

O'Brien Bridget, O'Keefe Kate miss, Osburton Mary L mrs, Osgood S F mrs, O'Kely Jessie G mrs, O'Donoghue Malaki mrs, O'Neil Bridget miss, O'Neil Mary mrs, O'Neil Elizabeth miss

P

Parish Henry mrs, Parsle Alice mrs, Pierce Ruth B mrs, Pirce P miss, Phalan Martha mrs, Phillips Mary J, Perkins Lavinia C miss, Ponier Mary J miss, Poncis John mrs, Potter Amelia miss, Portenes Julia mrs, Powell Armecia mrs, Poylis Jane miss, Preston Isabella mrs

Q

Quackenbos Elizabeth mrs, Quinlan Margaret miss

R

Ransom Eliza M mrs, Raymond Mary miss, Reynolds Ann, Reddington Carrie miss, Reese Ida mrs, Reynolds Annie miss, Ross Sarah A miss, Reed John mrs, Rigby John mrs, Rickerds Libbie miss, Rice Mary P miss, Rice Kittie miss, Rich Lottie Lathrop mrs, Reily M Josephine miss, Rounsiaughter Kate miss, Ruberry Mary Ann miss, Roberts George mrs, Rourke Mary mrs, Ross Maria mrs, Robbins A J mrs, Roher Eliza A miss, Rugles Julia mrs, Ryan Ellen miss

S

Sanderson David mrs, Sawyer H C mrs, Scott Mary mrs, Schilling Eliza J miss, Scott Andrew mrs, Sherwood Ann miss, Shay Susie miss, Shepherd Laura J mrs, Shelly Catherine miss, Shedd Eliza mrs, Shepherd Mary mrs, Shaffer Carrie C miss, Shaw Roxana mrs, Sheldon Minnie mrs, Sharp Emma A mrs, Shern Kate miss, Slain Rosey miss, Slattery Catherine, Springer J G miss, Southard Laura M mrs, Southard Carrie L mrs, Spicer Ida Jane mrs, Stephens J mrs, Stanley Fanny mrs, Stewart Myra miss, Stanford Sophronia mrs, Stickney Carrie miss, Stahl Laura mrs, Strickland Mary miss, Stuck A mrs, Stowe Linda L mrs, Sumner dr mrs, Sullivan J H mrs

T

Tappan Mary E miss, Tinseler Mary mrs, Tilton George mrs, Thayer Abbey W mrs, Thistle Jane mrs, Thompson S G miss, Thompson Mary miss, Trick F mrs, Turner Luella, Tarunicliff Wm H mrs, Tripp Thomas mrs

V

Vonschneider Lena miss, VanName Rachel mrs, Vincent Mollie miss, Victor Sarah W mrs, Veeyee Maggie Jane miss

W

Wayne P Mrs, Walker Eliza miss, Watson Louisa mrs, Watkins Jane miss, Walsh Ellen mrs, Welch Honora miss, Wells Elizabeth mrs, Welles Rachel mrs, Weller H mrs, Weller Carrie mrs, Weller Elizabeth mrs, West Roxana mrs, Wheedon Jane mrs, White Nancy mrs, Williams Ida miss, Williams Louise miss, Williams Mary Ann mrs, Williams Mary miss, Williams Annie miss, Wilder Fannie miss, Wilder Sarah H miss, Wilder Carrie miss, Wilder Mary E mrs, Wight Josia mrs, Wilbert Rebecca miss, Worth Ella miss, Woods Minnie mrs mrs, Woods Charles L mrs, Wrenn Julia A mrs, Wyman Alice miss

Y

Yates Frank L miss, Yourglove Aravilla mrs, Younglove M miss

Z

Zepp Catharine A mrs

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Austin A G, Ashley H J, Andries A, Austin A G, Amburg A L, Adams C F, Air Rich, Albro Emalous, Anderson Robt capt, Abbey G, Ahern Thos, Armstrong T R, Adlard Thos, Andres Henry 2, Alexander H N, Adams H N, Andrew H, Adams Henry, Adams H H, Anderson H C, Ames Wallace, Arnold W H

B

Beldan & Hall, Beckwith capt, Barnes Chas 3, Banks Patrick, Blake Patrick, Banon Patrick, Bonnett D G, Beamer Dan, Banby W Dock, Ball Danl, Berter David, Bevans E L, Birt E, Baker Elie F, Barnett Richd, Bates Steven, Bittles Stuart, Bennett F capt, ... Bard S M, Barber F, ... Benedict S R, Bishop T R S, Ball Thos, Barrows Geo W, Bean Harvey S, Billings H F, Benedict H H, Bean Harvey, Bainard H S, Bathell Jenis, Bingham J W, Bates J W, Bates J F, Bush Lorenzo dr, Blakeslie Jos, Bartlett John 2, Barstow Joseph, Bellamy H M, Bailey Jonathan, Bloocy John, Bass John B, Blanchard Jos W, ... Bates Joseph E, Barnes John H, Bernard Wm H, Baines Wash, Burlsons Wm R, Babcock W B, Bedford W S, Bishop Wm, Blake Wm H, Bingham W F, Blakely M A, Baldridge M M, Baker A Wyllis, Benjamin mr, Bryan & Stone, Bonall Andrew F, Buckley Alex, Brown R B, Bromer Chas H, Bradley Peter H, Brown Chas H, Brennan C M, Brennan Patrick, Bready Philip, Butler D C, Butler D B, Bond Leonard B, Brush Danl, Buriing E, Bourke Robt, Bulger E, Bracken Simon, ... Burns Geo C, Brown Thos R & co, Barnes Henry, Burgess H H, Burk Isaac D, Brayton James, Brown Jas AHT, Brooks Ira, Bush Jas J, Bruner J M, Brown J A, Boland James, Brewster James, Butler John, Byrne John, Bowen W B, Bunker Weston, Buckman Walter, Burdick Wm, Boyle Wm, Brocktonhal Wm, Brown Wm

C

Carter N mrs, Chamber A A, Chapman Anl, Clipple A, Cameron Alex, Chazzee Alex, Christian John, Clagre John E, Cilley John, Childs John, Carlson John, Clark W, Cruickshank Geo, Crosby Geo, Conner G W, Carson Geo, Crowley Timothy, Conley Thos

C (continued)

Coats O D, Charles Wm E, ... Cameron Patrick, Carne David, Clark A dr, Chadwick B B, Close Mary, Chandler Francis, Calkins Frank, Cantwell Thos, Chipman Geo R, Campbell Geo, Campbell Gilbert, Carnes Geo A, Campbell Geo N, Chase Daniel P, Chase Hiram J, Chapin H, Clemens James, Chichester Jas F, Clark James F, Campbell James, Carroll James, Cann John S, Cleveland Wm, Cobb Algernon B, Cook, Pendleton, Cornell, ... Cooper C R capt, Conley C R, Cooke Chas, Curran Pat, ... Conor Robt, Colby Enoch, Collins N, Carson Edwd, Costen J, Cole F B, Cooke H, Crosby E K, Comstock J W, Crossley James, Cole J D, ... Corbett John, Crowley Wm C, Cooley Wm, Cowles Willard, Collins Wm, Culver Wm M, Cristy W L, Corrigan Wm, Cooper Wm, Cramer Michael, Courtney M J, Curtain Michael

D

Dickens A N, Doane & Mason, Dooley Charles, Dickey Charles H, Delaney Patrick, Dunne Peter, Davidson capt, Dobbins D P capt, Dawson Elbridge, Downey Ezekiel, Day R D S, Dexter Frank, Davis Fredk, Davis Frank, Dean Fred G, DeMoy F A, Davison F B capt, Davis Thomas, Dowley T J, Divall H B, Davey Hugh, Danford Henry, Davis Henry L, Dodge J C, Davis G W, Dougherty John, Dorsett John, Dunn John O, Davis John C, Dunlap John, Doherty John, Dean Wallace, Dunbar William, Davis Wm P 3, Duncan W F, Dean Wallis, Daily Michael, Duryer Leo, Doyle mr, Darling L, Delling mr, DeWolfe Lewis T, Dubois mr

E

English Jacob E, Eagan John, Edson J H, Edgeworth Thos, Erwin George C, Elliott Stephen, Elwood E, Eaton C, Elwood Charles, Earll Alonzo, Emerson & co

F

Fisher Burton W, Fay Albert, Fopp Benj, Farnam Charles, Fitzsimmons Patrick, Frisburg C F, Fay Peter L, Flood Charles, Fisk D R, Frame Daniel, Farnham Roscoe E, Fuller R O, Fish E G, Fitzsimmons Edward, Francis Edward, Fisher E G, Fisher Frank, Frye Samuel B, Frost G W, Forsythe Geo, Frost T G, Flood Thomas, Fitch H H, Farley Henry, Felton J O, Fooler James, Foster James R, Fraser Jas A & co, Farns J M, Farnam John, Farrell Jno, Flinn John, Farell John, Fordham Wm, Fyfe Wm C, Ford W, Fitzhugh mr, Fitzgerald Michael

G

Grubb Wm, Garrity E & M 2, Gladding and Woodruff, Goss O F, Gleason B, Gilmartin Andrew, Gregory A, Gates A A, Goodwill Alex, Given Albert H, Godin Chas, Goodrich C E, Gray Patrick, Gould Chester, Greeman Clark C, Gollira Clarkson, Graham Peter, Grennell col, Griggs David, Greene D B, Goodfellow Robt, Grant Edward D, Gorham E D, Gubbin Richard, Gillmore R capt, Gardner Francis, Gould Samuel, Goodrich T B, Garratt Truman C, Gudgel T B, Galloway Geo R, Goodwin Jas H, Gideon Joseph, Gamble John, Gentleman Jos O, Graham John, Grover John A, Goodwin Wm F, Gent, Giles Wm, Garney W S, Gosnell Willis R, Gawin Welcome, Griffin mr, Gildersleeve L J, Geraghty Martin

H

Hancock Cragan & co, Hatch Man & co, Hawley O A & co, Hastings Aug, Hathaway Annas, Harvey Chas, Hapet Daniel, Hannan Richd, Hazelton E H, Hale Richard 2, Hawley Starr, Harris Fred B, Harroun F A, Harrison Geo, Herron T, Hardcastle Thos, Hanley Thomas, Haines Geo F, Healy Geo P A, Hathaway Henry, Hardenberg Herman, Heming Irving B, Hayes James, Haynes J W, Haskell J R, Hathaway Israel, Heydon John, Harvey John, Hannon John, Halloran John, Hendrickson Jno L, Halpin Wm, Henderson W S, Harrison W Th, Hayden Michael, Howe Pierce & co, Hubbman Anderson, Holdridge Ami, Hill Clark, Holt Charles, Horgan Cornelius, Hoyt C M, Holloway Chas J, Howard prof, Hitchcock David J, Hill Edward, Hill Edmund, Hitchcock E, Hunthington R J, Hudson F, Hubbard Fred, Hoyt Samuel T, Holmes S N, Houland Geo, Howels Thos P, Holmes Thomas, Hodges Geo R, Holmes George, Hoffman Geo, Howells Thomas, Hyatt Homan T, Hunt Henry, Hustrum Hiram, Hudnut Isaack, Holmes J M dr, Howe James, Huntington J C, Hutchinson Jas, Huff John S, Hughes John, Hogan John, Hollingshead M, Hall M B, Huston Wm, Higgins Wm, Holmes Wm K, Hobin John, Hutchings John, Horton John, Humphrey A

I

Ives E J, Ingham Samuel, Irwin Geo W, Iverson John, Ingraham L W

J

Jackson August, Jackson Sam'l, Jackson W H, Johnson B B, Johnson Geo, Johnson Henry, Johnson J A M, Johnson And'w, Jennings Jno B, Jones C R, Jones Ezra, Jones Frank, Juggar D B

K

Kechum Minor, Kent Morton, Key Marshall, Keyes Milo O, Kershner Wm L, Kerty John, Kitt John B, Kenny John T, Kelly John, Keefe John, Kline John H, Kimball J G, King James, Kendall Geo, Knox Thomas, Kehoe Thomas, Kilcran Frank, Knight Frank 2, Kimball David, Keenan Dana, Kellogg Alex H, Kellogg A R, Kelly B A

L

Lewis Abner M, Lillis B A, Lang Charles, Liston Patrick, Lake C E, Leppen C C, Langan Patrick, Lamb P B, Lamb Charles, Leddy Patrick, Lumsden David, Lincoln David, Linds David, Libby Daniel, Lanagan David, Loyd Rufus, Lea R L, Limond Elijah, Linn Francis, Loomis Frank, Lawler Stephen, Lee Geo L, Lomax George, Lucas Henry, Langan James, Lorg Jacob, Lavalle Jaques, Lawrence J W, Loft M J W, Lightfoot J T, Leavy John, Lucas John M, Love John, Lowell John W, Littlefield J F, Lords John, Linder Wm capt, Lowell L H, Lyon L, Longhran Mich'l, Lampling Lewis, Loose mr

M

Marches C F, Marran Patrick, Myers Chas, Martin Brothers, Metcalf N W, Mather D A, Marther Danl, Maloney D F, Marks D R, Marybugh Russell W 2, Mather Rufus E, Merton E J, Mack Thos, Maley Thos, Manning Geo, Merritt B L, Mathews Jas B, Merrill Jno, Malone James, Maher John, Madden John, Merrill John, Maddock John, Meek Wells D, Matthie W H, Man Michl, Mercer W & bro, Macrley A B, McCarthy Bernet, McClung & Gowdy, McCrea F, McDonald Peter, McGrath C, McGrath Thos, McAlister Edwd, McDermott Eug, McLaughlin R S, McGaven Edwd, McMahon Richd, Martin & Ringwell, McDonald Renshaw, McArty Florence, McWayne S capt, McCarthy Thos, McGrath Thos, McQuinn Thos, McCauley Hugh, McNulty Henry, McClellan Hugh, McFerr James, McCormick Jas, McPherson J H, McCarty James, McDonald J A, McGrath James, McMurray John, McKenna Jno, McGregor Wm, McGregor Wm H, McGrath Wm, McCabe Michl, Magian James, Macdermott Jno R, Magill John W, Morce Arnold, Mossy Bolliver, Moore A A, Murray Height & co, Moler Niles, Moore & Young, Mowry & co, Miller & Howe, Miller Adam, Morgan P R 2, Moore Cephere, Murray Saml, Murray Peter, Muson Charley, Morrison capt, Mugan Patt, Morgan C C, Moor Chas W, Millard D J, Murray D, Miles Eugene, Morton E D, Montgomery Robt capt, Moore Robt F, Morris S B, Morris F B, Mullin Thos T, Morton Gilbert 2, Montgomery Geo W, Myers T, Michener Thos, Maullen Horatio F, Myers Henry 3, Morse H G, Morrow Henry C, Mills J 3, Miller Jas M, Miles W, Miller J R, Malloy Jas, Milliman Jno, Mills John, Mulhall John, Moore John, Myrick Willard, Morgan W F, Marrow W T, Morris L J, Moroney Michl, Miller M W, Morgan Geo C

N

Norton L R, Notter W J, Nye Wm F, Norton John H, Newsham James, Noble James, Northop Henry M, Niles H & co, Newcomb H A, Northrop H M 2, Newman H Q, Nichols Thos, Newell H B, Newberry E L 4, Nugent R A, Noble Edwin S, Newland Robt A, Neagle Patrick, Newton Able, Neldon August

O

O'Brien Maurice, O'Brien Patrick, O'Connor P W, O'Gorgenan Mali, O'Grady Patrick, O'Grady Anthony, O'Hare Laurence, O'Malley Patk, O'Neill Richard, O'Neil Edw, O'Shaugnessy Ste, Okey Wm, Osgood W A dr, Oakey James, Oswald F A, Osborne R, Otis R C, Owens Robt J

P

Preston & co D, Park & Muller, Pridam D C, Potter Augustus, Phelphs O B, Patton A A, Palmer Benj, Pratt Charles, Powers Patrick, Peterson P, Pech B, Pettit Charles, Peters R G, Payne E B, Perkins Frank C, Paine F L, Patterson Sam, Price Salamon, Parsons S B, Palmer Frank S, Parker Samuel, Pitts T G, Phipps G W, Parge Geo W, Potter S, Potter Thos, Pitts Geo, Plank G W, Peacord Thos, Phelps Geo S 2, Patterson Geo, Peck George, Polland Ham'n, Preston Harvey, Parmelee J R, Page Irvin, Pierce Jas S, Pennock I J W, Parker J B 4, Pempreck Jerry, Parker J Sylvester, Petolze John, Pitkin Jas W, Pulse James, Pell Jas L, Parsons John, Pierce Jos H, Purcell John, Potter John Sam, Pierson John C, Pierson John C, Pigott Wm 2, Pratt Wash B, Parker Wm J, Polver W H rev, Paterson Wm, Palmer M J, Philipps mr, Purdy W H

Q

Quayle Thomas, Quintal P H, Quirk Luther

R

Robinson & Dunbam, Ridgely & co N H, Rurson M & W Miller, Rea B, Rogers A A, Rawson Adrial A, Reed A, Robbins R S, Ryan Patrick, Rexford Chas L, Repp Charles B, Ray David F, Rawson Richard, Raymond S R, Ringlin F, Richardson & co Edwin, Rodgers G W, Rose T R, Raymond Thos 2, Reckorde Frank, Revell F H, Rice Sidney D, Ritter Franklin, Robinson T P, Richardson Geo, Robertson Geo, Rodgers Thos 2, Riefsnider V, Richman Henry J, Reynolds A S, Rood H W, Root J L 2, Reynolds Jas D, Rees James, Robinson John, Reynolds Jerome, Reppon John, Rice John A, Reese John, Rittrony James, Rolpe John C, Reynolds Jno P 2, Reid John, Rank W T, Reive L, Robinson lime agent, Riedy James O

S

Swift A R, Singles Geo, Smith A L, St. Clair A, Simons A, Swan Nathan, Swaine Adolph, Snyder P B, Slagart P, Smith Chas A, Stout Charles T, Spencer Charles, Stickney Clifford, Stewart D W dr, St Leger E W, Smith T T, Smith George, Steel Timothy, Stahl George 2, Swift S R, Stubbs Stillman, Smith S A, Stirks Simon 2, Stafford Simon, Spencer Frank, Stewart Edwin C, Smith E H, Smith Erwin Th, Stevens & co J C, Slovener Mark, Southwick mr, Stecks M, Seight W, Sollitt Wm, Smith Wilson T, Stephenson W J capt, Start John, Stanton John, Somerville John, Slocum John, Stance Joseph, Siddall Joseph J, Stevens J A, Stidell W J lieut, Smith James H, Smith & co J C, St Clair J D, Simpson James, Staples James, Slator James, Sturges James D, Story J M, Stimson Jerry, Stone James P, Smith Jackson, Smith James J, Smith J Dorothy, Stevens Hiram S, Steele Henry E, Stowell H N, Simonds H L, Street Henry S, Snow George, Stevenson Thos, Stevens Geo R, Snyder George, Stuart T H, Sheppard Wm, Sampson W L, Sheppard Jos, Sherlock Jos 2, Seefeld Joseph, Shaw John R, Secor John W, Stalley John, Sharpe & co J K, Stillcox Jarvis H, Sholl J S, Shapin & co Jas, Savage James, Shammon Henry, Shaver George E, Scanlin Thomas, Scammons T J, Shurly Robert, Sherman Jas D, Sanders Charles, Sawer Benjamin, Sawyer Wallace & Mix 2, Shaw A V, Sheldon Oscar F, Sage Oliver F, Selluk N B, Sheppard Otis, Scully Andrew

T

Toomey Thomas, Taylor George N, Thomson H N, Taft Henry B, Tucker Henry, Thornton James, Thompson & Kay, Treat Albert, Thrall Wm A, Talley J A, Tynan Patrick, Tucker Lafayette, Trimble David, Thompson Chas P, Turner Eli, Thayer S G S J Q, Taylor S B, Tyler Thos, Timerman Geo, Traver Geo M, Thorp James, Thomas George, Thay James H 2, Tucker James F, Thompson mr, Turner L, Thomas J, Thomas Wm, True Wm F, Tully William, Taylor W M, Tranior John, Taylor John J

V

Voorhees A, Vanderpoel R D, Van Brocklin B, Van Osten F W, Van Buskirk Harry, Vandal James, Vanbramer J, Victory John, Veer Wm E, Van Allen M, Veore M

W

Wyckoff & Hurlbut, Wood Barton, Worrall A A 2, Wilson Broth, Woods Patrick, Windott A W, Woodruff T A 2, Wills C, Woolcott G, Winslow D B, Wood D S, Wood Daniel, Willard Elisha C, Wilson Geo W, Wilkins Geo, Wilkins Henry, Williams Hopkinson, Woodford Jas F, Williams J J, Westerlingham Jacob, Woodward J F, Woodworth W N, Woods W W judge, Wills Wm, Williams W, Wilson M F, Wyley Manser, Willoughby A F, Warren Hewitt & Baker, Warner & White, Waldeck & Nash, Woodward Asa B, Warner & co, Welch A, Wheeler & Montague, Wakin & Chapman, Ward C J, White F G, White G G, Ward Patrick, Wendall Philip, Whitmore S F, Warren F H col, Weir George R, Watson Thos, Whitbeck Geo, Wagner Henry, Warde James, White Jos, Wheeler Henry S, Walker J J, Whelan James, Wells N H, White J T, Weyer J H, Wrenn John, Walker John, Walsh John, Walter John, Waterbury John C, White John, Wilde & co John R

Y

Wilson J H, Woodward J A, Williams J W, Wise J, Wise Jacob P, Woodruff John Q, Williams John B, Wright Wesley, White Daniel G, Walsh E D, Ward Elliott, Welch G L, Walsh F W, Walsh E B, White Geo W, Warden Samuel, Wallace Wm, Whiting Wm, White Wm H, White T L, White Martin, Waughn Martin, Walsh Michael P

Y

Young Louis A, Young L B, Young Webster, Young Wm H, Young John, Young Henry, Tousell & Co. hill

Initials.

Editor Chicago "Dealer"....Secretary W D C....Mass Y D & co....Recruiting officer of Regimental Bands....Lace Teacher....Union Oil and Candle Works....144 West Adams street....L W V....American Needle Co....W B M (case) H P Harden & Co....Owners of the propeller Allegany....Quartermaster U S A.

Persons wishing drop letters advertised, must affix a one cent stamp.

Office open from 1st May to 1st November daily (except Sundays), from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. On Sunday from 9 till 10½ A. M. From November 1 till May 1, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M., daily (except Sundays), and on Sundays from 9:30 till 10:30 A. M. J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

Army Equipments, &c.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing

Dragoon Equipments,

CHAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS, KNIFE-SHEATHS, &C.

And are prepared to furnish large quantities

AT SHORT NOTICE.

SAMPLES ON HAND.

FURNER & SIDWAY, 38 RANDOLPH STREET, Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c.

All inquiries promptly answered.

MILITARY GOODS.

BLUE CLOTH!

Grey Cloth,

Flannel,

Blankets,

And Trimmings,

FOR SALE BY

BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS

J. & A. HERZOG, Manufacturers and Jobbers of HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS 152 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILITARY NOTICE!—BELTS! BELTS! BELTS! Officer's Sword Belts, Private's Belts, all styles. Prices lower than ever before sold. Uniform Shirts and Caps supplied cheap. E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark st., (up-stairs.) Country orders please address Box 3449 Chicago, Ill.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 54 Lasalle street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And manufacturer of All Kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE:

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Manufactory 187 and 189 East Washington street.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY, BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS, Coppersmiths, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS. SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

ALSO—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC.

USE THE

OLD SACHEM BITTERS.

It is the finest and best

SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN.

IT IS AN UNEQUALED

Purifier and Regulator of the Blood.

IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC.

TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.

For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 15 South Water street, Chicago.

WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn.

Principal Depot, 143 Water street, N. Y.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. B. & Fuller & Co.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, NO. 25 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO., HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn., MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS, 32 inches to 40 inches wide.

We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water st., Chicago. B. E. CLARK & CO., 138 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Meal, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern. ... GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Produce Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Tobacco.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S Manufactured Tobacco. EWING, BRIGGS, & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 78 South Water-st., Chicago, Are Agents at wholesale for the above celebrated make of Tobacco at manufacturer's prices, freight added. A full stock constantly on hand.

TO SHIPPERS OF LUMBER AND SALT.—MATHER & CO.'s Northern Transportation Line having made arrangements with Rail... ... all points on the Illinois River ... [illegible] ... MATHER & CO., Agents. Foot North Lasalle street.

Lake Transportation.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, Numbering twenty-nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers, they offer to Merchants and Shippers, ... [illegible] ... 130 Canal Boats,

Eight class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

Owned and operated by this Company, will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers. B. C. & C. Line Steamers.

TONAWANDA, FOUNTAIN CITY, FREE STATE, WENONA, MOHAWK, MENDOTA, PLYMOUTH, EVERGREEN CITY, NEPTUNE, GALENA, MAY FLOWER, CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y. HUGH ALLEN, Fr't Agent, ... A. H. PETERS, Fr't Agent, 3 Astor House, ... A. D. OGDEN, ... G. C. CHASE, Agent, 111 Pier Albany, N. Y. S. C. CHASE, Agent, 82 River street, Troy, N. Y. L. A. GRISWOLD, Fr't Agent, 181 River st., ... J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich. ... Union Railroad Dock, Milwaukee, Wis. E. A. BUCK, Agent, Green Bay. WM. F. HURD, Freight Agent, Boston. JOHN ALLEN, Jr., President, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES:

BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio. DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio. J. M. OSBORN, Sandusky, Ohio. JOHN REAM & CO., Erie, Penn. FOLTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis. KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis. W. B. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill. J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, Foot of State street, Chicago.

1861. THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO. 1861.

Will during the present season, run their line of FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS Regularly between Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes, FORMING A DAILY LINE, For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and TRI-WEEKLY LINE, To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports.

Connecting with the railroads between Ogdensburgh and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburgh, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points.

Also at Cape Vincent with the Watertown and Rome Railroad.

And at Oswego with the New Oswego Line of Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York for through freights subject to but one transhipment.

Connecting at Chicago with the several Lines of Railroads to the South and West.

AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES.

J. MYERS, No. 131 Broadway, New York. ... WARNER, No. 5 Coenties Slip, New York. JOHN HOCKING, No. ... State street, Boston. ... GEO. A. EDDY, Oswego, N. Y. CRAWFORD & HOVEY, Oswego, N. Y. WALKER & BAYNE, Toledo, Ohio. ... S. J. HALE, Milwaukee, Wis. TAYLOR, MURRAY & CO., Racine, Wis. ... MATHER & CO., Chicago.

1861. TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.

Chicago, Port Sarnia AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY LINE.

Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first class Propellers and Sail Vessels Daily from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

From Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal, and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.

The first-class Screw Steamers

"ALLEGHANY," Capt. Boynton, AND "UNION," Capt. Cooper,

Run in this line. One of these Steamers will leave the dock of A. E. GOODRICH every

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENING FOR SARNIA

Prompt despatch given to every description of freight destined for the Canadas, or any of the Eastern States.

Time and Insurance will be less by this than by any other Line.

As the entire distance via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.

Good accommodations for first and second-class passengers, and passengers ticketed to all the East.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 6 River street, or to A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS! Ten Days TO SAN FRANCISCO.

LETTERS will be received at the office of the United States Express Company, CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS, (183 Lake and 79 Clark streets,) Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M.

TELEGRAMS

Sent to Fort Kearney on the mornings of Monday and Friday, will connect with the Pony, leaving St. Joseph Wednesdays and Saturdays.

EXPRESS CHARGES:

Letters weighing ½ oz. or under 1 ....$1.00

Letters weighing over 1 oz. ....

The half ounce letters will be reduced to one dollar after July 1st.

In all cases to be enclosed in Government Stamped envelopes, and all Express charges prepaid. H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

PIKE'S PEAK TRANSPORTATION LINE FROM LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, TO DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY,

In connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, who are prepared to give through Bills of Lading from Chicago to Denver City and Mountain City.

J. & C. having been engaged in the transportation business for several years, and transported a large amount of freight to DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION

During the past year, respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they expect to engage largely in the business the ensuing year, and will be prepared to

Transport any Amount of Freight THAT MAY OFFER,

From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons.

All freight bills will be required to be settled at the date of shipment; or cash will be required on delivery at point of destination.

Our Agents also in St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, New York and Cincinnati will give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO DENVER CITY.

Our first trains will start about the 20TH DAY OF APRIL, Or as soon before as the grass on the Plains will allow.

Our terms will be made known upon application to our office in Leavenworth, or to the offices of any of our agents.

For rates and contracts call on Wm. MARTIN, General Freight Agent of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., foot of South Water street. JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

Scales.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES, VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All Friction received on Balls.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 54 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, July 28th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and ... [illegible] ... CAIRO & NEW ORLEANS ... 9:00 A. M., arriving at Cairo at ... This train connects for Paris, Aurora, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile. ACCOMMODATION (every day) at 9:30 P. M. for ... arriving at Cairo at ... Trains arrive at Chicago ... HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. ... [illegible]

For Tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, 1861, Trains leave the great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at

7:00 A. M.—Lightning Express (except Sunday) arrive at Detroit ... Suspension Bridge, ... New York, ... Boston, ...

7:30 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, (except Saturday,) arrive at Detroit ... Toronto, ... Montreal, ... Suspension Bridge ... Albany ... New York ...

11:15 A. M.—Cincinnati Express, (except Sunday,) through to Cincinnati in 15 hours.

Salisbury's Patent Dusters Are run on Day Express Trains.

PATENT SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS. Baggage Checked Through.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the Galena Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Pass. Ag't.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:

7:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with train for Monroe, Detroit and Jackson.

NIGHT EXPRESS:

7:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at 7:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East. Salisbury's Patent Dusters used on all trains. Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements used only on this and all connecting roads.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects,

With 285 Miles of Double Track,

THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West,)

FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA,

All connecting direct to New York.

Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line Night Express.

One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York, (480 miles), without change of cars,

VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,

With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.

Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted.

NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburg good via Philadelphia or Allentown.

BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON Good via any of the Boat Lines.

Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Buy Tickets via Pittsburg.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS.

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with steamers by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight with this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "via PENNA. R. R."

... J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia. MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North Street, Baltimore. LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York. LEECH & CO., No. 77 State Street, Boston. H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila. L. L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Phila. ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Dubuque, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

On and after Wednesday, May 15th, 1861, trains will leave via:

Day Express 9:00 A. M.; Night Express, 9:00 P. M. Through to all the above points, and connecting at both Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, with steamers for St. Paul, &c.

Way Passenger 3:30 P. M. for Janesville.

Trains arrive 5:30 A. M.; 12:15 P. M.; 6:50 P. M. I. DUNLAP, Superintendent. E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

9:45 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.)

7:30 P. M.—Night Express, (Saturdays excepted.)

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

EASTERN CONNECTIONS.—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS.—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South.

Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River.

Time to Cincinnati only 13 hours. Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains!

Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 120 Randolph street, Chicago (under the Sherman House.) JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

LOWEST FARE

And Shortest Time by this Route TO BELOIT, FREEPORT, GALENA AND DUBUQUE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, July 10th, 1861, TWO EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS leave daily from the Depot of the CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY AT 9:00 A. M. and 9:00 P. M.

Fare to BELOIT ....$2.50.

Fare to FREEPORT ....$3.00.

Fare to GALENA ....$4.50.

Fare to DUBUQUE ....$5.00.

Time Saved, Chicago to Beloit ......1 hour 37 minutes, do. Chicago to Freeport ...30 minutes.

Cars leave Freeport for Chicago at 3 o'clock P. M., arrive at 9:30 P. M. 10 o'clock P. M. ...

Time Saved, Freeport to Chicago ...1 hour and 40 min. Beloit ...3 hours ...

Tickets for sale at the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Office, opposite the Chicago and Northwestern Depot. General Ticket Agent, Pro Tem. MATT. TAYLOR, Superintendent. H. W. GRISWOLD, Agent, Chicago.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily (as follows:)

9:05 A. M. Fast Line (except Sundays.)

7:30 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays.)

FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg.

Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by the ... route checked through to all points East.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side Chicago. D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent. S. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

DETROIT TO BUFFALO, VIA NORTH SHORE.

Through in Twenty Hours without landing.

The fast low pressure Steamer FOREST QUEEN, Capt. PHINEAS KENYON, will leave the Dock of John Hutchings & Co., Detroit, for Buffalo, every MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, on the arrival of the Western trains, and returning will leave Buffalo every THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, making Railroad connections at both ends of the route.

The Forest Queen has superior accommodations for ... and makes the trip across Lake Erie without landing.

Freight and Stock carried at Propeller rates.

Cabin passage to Buffalo including meals and berths ... $ ...

Railroad Tickets good ...

Agents: JOHN HUTCHINGS & CO., Detroit. LITTLE & ARNOLD, Buffalo.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. ... Charles Wright vs. James Wright ...

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Comp'ts Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. November Term, 1861. Henry J. Phillips vs. Anna Phillips.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Anna Phillips, Defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, notice is hereby given to the said Anna Phillips that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said court, on the Chancery side thereof, ...

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Bernard G. Caulfield, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, executed and delivered to J. Young Scammon, a certain deed of trust, ...

[illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee. Chicago, June 26, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, executed and delivered to J. Young Scammon, a certain deed of trust, dated March 16th, A. D. 1860, ...

[illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee. Chicago, June 26th, 1861.

ESTATE OF ROBERT PATTERSON, Deceased.—Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of the said Robert Patterson, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the third Monday in September, A. D. 1861, being the 16th day thereof. NELSON THOMASSON, Administrator. Chicago, June 2, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. ...

[illegible]

Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

The above sale is adjourned to MONDAY, the 9th day of September, A. D. 1861, at the same hour and place. Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Chicago, Sept. 2nd, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the powers of sale contained in two Mortgages ... William D. Scott, by Sylvester Lind and ...

[illegible]

WILLIAM D. SCOTT, Mortgagee. By E. W. Willard, his Attorney in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a certain note ...

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, John B. Knight and Edmund Ware, of the State of Kentucky, executed and delivered unto Peter Gale, of the city of Chicago, ...

[illegible]

Chicago, June 17, 1861.

Business Cards.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW MELTERS AND CHANDLERS, and dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts and Seeds. Buy and sell Live Stock on Commission. Office and Warehouse—... Kinzie st. Liberal Cash Advances made on shipments of any of the above articles to this market, or to our house in ... ... LOUIS ZAHM.

NEW PATENT LAW.—BROADNAX & GRAY, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS. Patents for Inventions, ... Designs, of every description in the United States under the New Law of March 2d, 1861, and in all Foreign Countries are not surpassed. All professional business confidential.

OFFICES: Established

Washington, D. C., (opposite Patent Office) 1848

St. Louis, Mo., ... .18..

Chicago, Ill., (Larmon's Block) ......18..

London, (England) ......18..

Paris, (France) ......18..

Circulars with full instructions to inventors, mailed gratuitously upon application.

CHAS. A. KATON—Agent, IMPORTER OF GUNS And Sporting Apparatus, Colt's, Allen's, ... other Pistols.

Gunmaker's Materials, Bowie Knives, Arms, &c. Agent for Oriental Powder Company and Wisconsin Shot.

NO. 86 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, Opposite the Tremont House.

HENRY WIGGERS, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealers in GOLD MOULDING, LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE Oval and Ornamental Picture Frame Warehouse, 153 RANDOLPH STREET, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois, Steam Factory, 227, 229 and 231 State st., and 51 and 53 Lasalle st.

French Mirrors, Portrait and Oval Frames of every kind. Old Frames re-gilt equal to new. P. O. Box 1944.

GEORGE T. ABBEY, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER —OF— Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Etc., Etc., 136 LAKE STREET.

Sporting Apparatus and Gun Materials. Rifles made to order, with all the modern improvements. Telescopic Sights, Patent Muzzle, &c. Repairing promptly done and warranted. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder.

Eye and Ear.

"THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."—This saying is fully verified, and every person can call and see the proof. Try Doctor John Phillips, 85 WASHINGTON STREET.

Will suit you with spectacles by inspection of the eye, over 1,000 persons can testify to the truth of this statement in this city.

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Opera and Marine Glasses,

TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, MAGNIFIERS,

Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Mathematical Instruments, Etc.

Spectacles repaired and Glasses inserted. Periscopic Glasses and Brazilian Pebbles. Dr. Phillips has had abundant experience and success in treating DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Sufferers are requested to examine his recommendations and test his skill.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN. 79 ......SOUTH CLARK STREET......79 Opposite the Court House.

Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of Instruments & Spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted ...

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI, Fresco and Decorative Painters, 101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO. FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class residences. Also, the Interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c. In Chicago, Illinois, and other States. We also give special attention to ... Our Work ... [illegible] ... JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington st.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points.

On and after THURSDAY, Aug. 22d, 1861, Passenger trains will leave the Depot corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, ... [illegible] ... 11:30 A. M. and 11:45 P. M. ... Passenger trains arrive at Chicago at 1:30 P. M. ... WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:15 A. M. ... A. C. GALDWIN, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—Spring Arrangement.

On and after Monday, April 15th, 1861, trains will leave ... [illegible] ... G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows: ... [illegible] ... JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt. W. L. St. John, Gen'l Agent.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. ... Joseph A. Greene and George C. Greene ... [illegible] ... WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GARY & HOSMER, Plffs' Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. August Term, A. D. 1861. Henry Kiggins and John Ellis ... [illegible] ... WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plffs' Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. August Term, A. D. 1861. ... Gardner, B. Pearson Dexter and Arthur L. Foor ... [illegible] ... WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plffs' Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. August Term, A. D. 1861. Jordan King ... and John Arbuckle ... [illegible] ... WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plffs' Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. August Term, A. D. 1861. James H. Childs ... Howe, Robert T. Kennedy and Harvey Childs ... [illegible] ... WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plffs' Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. ... [illegible] ... WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plffs' Att'ys.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM KAMMERER, late of Chicago, deceased.—Take notice that the undersigned ... [illegible] ... Chicago, August 8th, 1861.

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

THE CITY.

☞ The Letter List will be found on the third page.

WRAPPING PAPER.—Newspapers put up in packages of 100 each for wrapping paper are for sale at the TRIBUNE Counting Room.

ARRIVAL OF STOCK.—A few head of choice stock from Knox county, arrived at the Fair Grounds at Brighton yesterday.

RE-OPENED.—J. A. Colby has re-opened, to close out, at No. 116 Randolph street, his large and choice stock of Books. They will be sold either with "Gifts," or without.

PRESENTATION.—Col. Light, of the Yates Phalanx, was yesterday made the recipient of a noble and high spirited bay charger at the hands of his numerous friends.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.—William Larned, Esq., of this city, late Treasurer of the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company, has been appointed paymaster in the army of the United States.

PAPER HANGINGS.—Charles Andrews, dealer in window shades, paper hangings, &c., at 87 Randolph street, is selling at cost his entire stock. Here is a chance to cover your walls at a low figure.

A SWINISH PARADOX.—George Drainer was before the Police Court yesterday, charged with keeping a filthy hog pen. A clean hog pen would indeed be a porcine paradox hitherto unknown. The Court ignored this fact, and fined the unclean hog owner $3.00.

TO THE CHARITABLE.—The Douglas Brigade are in need of a dozen pairs of sheets, pillows, and pillow-cases for their hospital. The sick, at present, are obliged to lie in their blankets. We hope this appeal will not pass unheeded. It is an excellent opening for the charitably disposed.

ARMY INSPECTOR.—Capt. Smith, Assistant Inspector General of the United States Army, passed through this city yesterday for Milwaukee, on professional business. He will return to Chicago on Monday, when the regiments encamped in this vicinity will be officially inspected.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The Circuit Court convened yesterday, but no business of importance was accomplished, except the arraignment of Patrick Mullens for manslaughter. He was brought by his bondsmen from Bridgeport, and plead not guilty to the charge. The trial of cases will undoubtedly commence on Monday.

LARGE SALE OF SUGAR.—An invoice of New Orleans sugar was sold yesterday by two of our leading South Water street grocery houses, amounting to over *thirty five thousand dollars*, it being a lot shipped here from St. Louis during the excitement caused by the taking of Camp Jackson. This, we believe, is the largest sale of sugar ever made in our city in one invoice.

COL. FARNSWORTH'S REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—Capt. Beveridge, who is authorized to raise a company for the above regiment, is rapidly filling up his ranks. Those who wish to enlist in a first rate company of moral and reliable men, with a careful and cool headed commander, will do well to call upon Capt. B., No. 11 McCormick's building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets.

A NEW ENGINE HOUSE.—Two old frame buildings upon the lot adjoining the City Hospital are being rapidly converted by the masons and carpenters into an Engine House for the accommodation of the new steamer Economy. The location of an engine at this point, commanding as it does, the lumber yards stretching up the South Branch, and the entire village of Carville, is a measure which will be hailed with delight by property owners in that section.

HONESTY.—A gentleman named E. N. Testall while driving in the West Division yesterday, lost a valuable gold watch and chain. They were subsequently found by a boy who brought them to the Central Police Station, where the owner identified and recovered them, at the same time leaving a suitable reward to the boy for his honesty. We have not the little fellow's name, but at the same time predict that if he is not a future President, it will not be the fault of his morals.

OFF FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—Capt. Henry N. Snyder, of the Douglas Brigade, has been selected by Major General Hunter to take charge of the Sappers and Miners Corps recently organized in this city, and ordered to conduct the company immediately to St. Louis and report to Gen. Fremont for further orders. In pursuance of his instructions, Capt. Snyder will leave this morning at eight o'clock for St. Louis. This company is the first contingent equipped by the Union Defence Committee to depart for the seat of war.

FIRE.—A cottage house at the corner of North and Loomis streets, occupied by one Gottlieb Weiner, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with the greater portion of the furniture and effects. In her endeavors to save the household goods, Mr. Weiner's clothing took fire, and before assistance could be rendered, she was very severely burned, and her recovery left a matter of uncertainty. The fire originated in a pile of shavings the children had gathered in the wood-house and accidentally kindled. The loss was about $600; no insurance.

DEPARTURE OF THE FREMONT HUSSARS.—The Fremont Hussars, Capt. Weide, one hundred strong, left this city yesterday afternoon, by the Chicago and St. Louis railroad, to report to Gen. Fremont. They will receive arms and accoutrements at St. Louis. A large crowd of the soldiers' friends and relatives gathered at the depot, and many affecting parting scenes occurred. The company is an able-bodied, picked corps of men, led by an experienced and skillful soldier. They will send back a good report.

CORRECTION.—In a reference to Scales yesterday, a typographical error made "*first*" read "*finest*." It should have read the "first twenty-five scales tested." The entire notice was intended to state a praiseworthy fact, in the result of an official examination of that number of scales of which eighteen were Fairbanks'. This explanation is necessary, or an injustice is done by inference in the article to other celebrated scales, not fairly in competition, as unequally represented in this test, which took place in one of the interior counties of this State. We make the explanation to strip the statement of what might seem invidious and unjust.

EMIGRATION.—*Nine thousand* Norwegian emigrants have passed through this city since the first of May, for distant homes in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. This is a marked increase over several years past, during the corresponding periods, and is especially noticeable as occurring in a time of war and during a severe financial and business depression. This rapid tide of emigration flowing into these new States cannot but exercise a speedy and salutary influence upon their growth and character. The Norwegians are a hardy, sober, intelligent and industrious race, and invariably become tillers of the soil and prosperous land owners. The Territories or States where they settle are destined to flourish.

OFF FOR WASHINGTON.—We learn that Dr. J. W. Freer of this city leaves for Washington on Monday, to enter upon his duties as Brigade Surgeon. We have no better wish for our brave volunteers, next to wishing them entire exemption from all wounds, than that when wounded they may fall into the hands of men of the same ripe experience, rare skill, and generous sympathies as those possessed by Dr. Freer. There have been instances of men rushed or pushed into such places, by political preferment or favor, as unfit, as would be a kitten to draw an ambulance, but such are not [illegible] appointed. Dr. Freer will return in November to give his usual course of Lectures in Rush Medical College.

WHO SHALL HAVE THE CHILD?—Considerable excitement was caused on Lake street, yesterday, by a Frenchman rushing insanely through this crowded thoroughfare, holding in his arms a black-eyed little fellow whom a dapper little Frenchwoman was vainly endeavoring to get possession of. A policeman quashed the proceedings by arresting the [illegible] and bringing them before a police magistrate to settle the difficulty. There it appeared that the noisy pair were Prosode Barley and Caroline Barley, lawfully wedded [illegible] in fair France, and the little black-eyed fellow was their offspring. The [illegible] domestic difficulties, left [illegible] the child as [illegible] the husband found the child and [illegible] the unknown [illegible] A decision [illegible]

A Business Fact.

Just at present, more than any other time during the past two years, the trade of the entire Northwest is seeking our city. It is especially attracted here by the low rates of fare, liberally extended by all our railroads, to all desirous of visiting the State Fair.

The country will be liberally represented here, and it will rest with our merchants to attract them to their stocks, by the only appointed and best available means—advertising. Even in a dull season, the purchaser is on the lookout where he may buy the cheapest, and reads advertisements for this purpose. And there is even now stronger reason at a period of a great influx of strangers, to whom the newspaper page of advertisements becomes a welcome directory. Now is the time to advertise and the large circulation of the TRIBUNE in city and country, gives our business community an advantage they have never before enjoyed in an edition of from twenty-five to thirty thousand. These are business facts, and the sagacious, and such are always successful advertisers, need not be assured of their truth.

The Unknown Dead.

Yesterday at Rose Hill Cemetery, we paused beside a neatly turfed plat, unmarked as yet by a monument. It is the lot where lie the unrecognized dead of the Lady Elgin calamity. Twenty-seven bodies, after long and hopelessly awaiting recognition and recovery by friends, were here tenderly buried side by side, in a tract set apart by the Directors of Rose Hill.

Here they rest. Not undistinguished, for among the Cemetery records are treasured the shreds of information and description, the which even now, or years hence, may furnish a clue to inquiring friends, and by this record the resting place of any one of the bodies may be pointed out. There is little hope now that of those poor remains, which were washed up stark and ghastly from the too late relenting waves, any will ever be removed to be gathered to kindred dust. The neatly turfed lot, with its gravelled walks and blooming flowers, tells of care and attentions befitting the grave of the stranger, and in due time a proper memorial will be raised to mark the spot where repose these unknown dead, and to commemorate the calamity which one year ago to-day fell like a pall upon so many hearts and homes.

One year ago to-day. Who of our citizens and residents on this shore of the lake will forget even in the lapse of many twelve months how the tidings of the appalling disaster fell upon our ears. The list of the more than three hundred victims was never completely made out. Probably nearly one hundred bodies were never recovered, and will not be until the waters surrender their trust.

From the elevated slope at Rose Hill, where those unknown dead are buried, could be seen out beyond the trees that fringe the lake shore, the calm blue waters, in the very spot where the Lady Elgin and her victims went down in the seething and angry waves. There is a touching and beautiful propriety in the location. A fund of several hundred dollars subscribed, is in the hands of a responsible committee who, will, in due time, permanently and substantially mark the spot and the event with a suitable monument.

Great Missionary Demonstration in Chicago.

Next Sabbath and Monday have been fixed upon for the annual presentation of the cause of Foreign and Domestic Missions before the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Churches of this city. Bishop Simpson and President Bowman will assist the resident Clergy, as will be seen in the column of religious notices. Missionary sermons are expected to be preached morning and evening in all the Churches.

On Monday, at 3 P. M., services will be held in the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, with Bishop Simpson in the Chair. At 5½ P. M., a Missionary Tea Meeting will take place in the lecture room of the First M. E. Church, under the direction of the ladies of the City Missionary Board. At 7½ P. M., a grand Union Platform Missionary Meeting will be held in the First M. E. Church. Hon. Ex-Governor Wright, L. L. D., of Indiana, our late Minister at the Court of Berlin, has been invited to be present and preside. In case of his failure to arrive, the Chair will be occupied by A. J. Brown, Esq., of this city.

The meeting is expected to be a grand convocation of Methodists of the Northwest, and will show to Christians of other denominations how they manage to keep five hundred missionaries in the field during these hard times.

As the tea meeting is held in the lecture room of the First M. E. Church, we understand that those who attend it will be furnished with tickets to reserved seats at the Platform Meeting, which, of itself, apart from the tea and the toasts, we apprehend will draw a house.

KILLED BY A STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of one Lawrence Nolan, who was run over, on Sunday morning last, by the steam fire engine *Atlantic*. The testimony before the jury of inquest developed the following facts:

At three o'clock on the morning in question, the steamer *Atlantic*, while proceeding to a fire on Grove street, ran over the deceased on South Clark street near the Burlington railroad crossing. The night was intensely dark and the driver was unable to see the man until the leaders veered and he espied him directly beneath the heads of the wheel horses. He checked his speed as soon as possible and some of the men went back and removed the injured man to the sidewalk. He was placed in charge of a person living near by and the steamer kept on in the direction of the fire, but was met by the Chief Engineer and ordered home. They reported the accident to him and he hurried to the spot and found the man as described, seriously injured and in an advanced stage of intoxication. He managed to learn from him his residence and conveyed him thither.

Although excellent medical assistance was given the unfortunate man, he expired on Thursday at noon. A post mortem examination, made by the County Physician yesterday, established the cause of death as peritoneal inflammation caused by the bruises received. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the facts, and exonerated the driver from any culpability, as the deceased was clearly intoxicated and lying in the middle of the street at the time, under circumstances where it was impossible for the driver to observe him.

The deceased lived near the corner of Clark street and the Archer Road, was twenty-eight years old, and leaves a wife and one child.

CRIMINAL.—One John McGreevy was held for trial yesterday in the sum of $400 for stabbing James Exner, in a saloon at the corner of Wells and Quincy streets. The wound, which is not a dangerous one, was inflicted with a common clasp knife, and was the result of a drunken brawl.

Edward Lindsley, a boy sixteen years of age, was held for trial yesterday upon the charge of stealing five dollars from Mr. Charles Thrall, at 149 Illinois street, a gentleman who was acting in the capacity of a guardian over the young rascal.

Thomas Collins and Daniel Hartman, imbued with the war spirit of the times, stole a quantity of guns from one Sebald, at 400 West Polk street, for which they are committed to answer at the next term of the Recorder's Court.

COL. PHILLIPS' REGIMENT.—Col. J. C. Phillips, late Captain of Company G, Irish Brigade, Col. Mulligan commanding, is at present in this city for the purpose of raising two companies. He has been authorized by Gen. Fremont to raise a regiment of infantry from among the Home Guard. The regiment will rendezvous at St. Louis. His authority to raise this regiment will be found in another place.

Captain Granger, recruiting in this city, reports that Gen. Fremont speaks in terms of the highest praise of the gallantry and discipline of the Irish Brigade.

ACTIVITY ON THE RIVER.—The river yesterday was all astir with arriving and departing vessels, and was a significant indication of the healthy state of business, in the face of the hard times. Over fifty sail vessels arrived during the day from lower lake ports. Thirty grain carrying vessels, with a capacity of over a half million bushels, were chartered upon Change, and all last night the elevators and warehouses were busy shipping the cereal cargoes. Were the damper of the war removed, the rush of business in this city would be unprecedented. As it is, there is no reason to complain.

MINISTRY AT LARGE.—Sunday School will reopen at 3 o'clock P. M., at the old room, 177 Randolph street, between Lasalle and Wells streets.

THE STATE FAIR AT BRIGHTON.

The Distance and How to Get There.

The State Fair Grounds at Brighton presented a busy scene at the time of our visit yesterday. Already numbers of horses and cattle are comfortably installed, and others to arrive to-day, and rapidly from this time until the opening of the Fair.

Whether "distance lends enchantment" to the State Fair in every respect as regards our citizens, the location is universally accepted as a happy compromise between city and country, just without the limits of the one, and with boundless contiguity of prairie on the other.

The State Fair is to open on the 9th inst., Monday, and continue open one week. It will bring thousands to our city, as an occasion on which the Railroads have all agreed to carry passengers at half fare. Such an opportunity for shopping and bargain hunting will not soon occur for our country friends, and though this is a war time, there are indispensables in the family and on the farm not to be spared, and this will combine profit with pleasure in the coming Fair Week. Let our merchants look for a busy time.

Already there is a prospect that present accommodations for stock must be increased, or there will not be room enough. The number of workmen has been enlarged, and the work goes briskly on. More than any of its predecessors, this Fair will be characterized by the features of a mart, like the great Fairs of Europe. Thousands of dollars will change hands for fine stock, and buyer and seller will be brought together in a noble display of cattle, horses, sheep and swine. This will be one result of the present war time.

How to reach the Fair from the city, it will be the care of the railroad men to demonstrate. Many will doubtless come in by their own teams. From the city to Brighton the routes offered are varied to suit every taste. The tugs on the river will land passengers at Bridgeport, one mile distant. This route does not promise much, but may after all be well patronized. Certainly the tugs will run if business offers.

The railroad track of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad will be the main artery of communication, and by means of half hour trains carry all that may desire, landing them directly at the north entrance to the Fair Grounds.

As to drives in private or public vehicles, there is an even more varied opportunity for selection, and no one need to ride in a thronged dusty street.

Gen. Anderson and the State Fair.

Gen. Anderson, of Fort Sumter memory, who was placed upon a commission to determine the award of premiums for firearms to be exhibited at the approaching Fair, has sent the following communication to the officers of the Agricultural Society:

CRESSON, Pa., Aug. 29th.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, Illinois State Agricultural Society:

DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 7th inst., found here on my return from Washington City. I am on the eve of my departure for my Military Department, and am reluctantly compelled to decline the "appointment on the committee to make the awards on the test of firearms," conferred upon me by the Executive Committee of your Society. This matter is just now of peculiar importance, and I rejoice that your Society has given its attention to it.

Were it possible for me to do so, it would afford me the greatest pleasure to attend the Fair, but in the present unfortunately disturbed condition of our beloved country, when dangers threaten the existence of our Union, no apology is needed from one whose services are required. I trust that some great good will result from the attention your premium list will excite among the ingenious manufacturers of our land.

Again regretting my inability to be with you, and thanking the Executive Committee for the honor they have conferred upon me by placing my name upon the important commission in question,

I am, sir, very truly, your obedient servant,

ROBERT ANDERSON.

"BILLS PAYABLE."—We have received a letter from a correspondent in Davis, Stephenson Co., the same place that recently proved rather warm for a Mr. Bills, of this city, on account of his alleged sympathy with traitors. Our first reference to the matter was copied from the Freeport *Journal*. To this Mr. Bills responded in a communication denying the charges against his patriotism. The writer of this last letter comes out for the defence of his townsman, and claims to be able to prove that Mr. Bills did not suffer unjustly. He says:

Mr. B. stated here, at the store of Wm. Spencer & Co., that the South had thus far whipped our troops in every engagement—that he hoped the South would whip them every time—(good Union doctrine)—that the South was in the right in this war, and ought to come out ahead—that the war was a war of aggression on the South on the part of the North. This composes the substance of the sentiments expressed by Mr. B. Maybe this is considered as Union talk in the city of Chicago, but in this place we will treat the man uttering the same as a traitor. Besides the above, he (Bills) heaped a great deal of personal abuse upon the Rev. Mr. Spencer, who told him that a man entertaining the sentiments and taking the position he (Bills) did, had no right to claim or expect protection from the society in which he lived. Mr B.'s boasting reply was, and, by way of emphasis, bringing his fist with force upon the counter: "I ask no protection. I AM PREPARED TO DEFEND MYSELF!" but being a coward as well as a traitor, he did afterwards ask the protection of the very man to whom, but a short time previous, he had boasted of his ability to protect himself.

MARCHING ORDERS.—The Northwestern Rifle Regiment, a few days since, received marching orders from Gen. Fremont, to start immediately for St. Louis. As the Regiment was not thoroughly equipped, Col. Knoblesdorf applied and received permission from Gen. Fremont to remain here until Wednesday next. The Union Defence Committee have given undoubted assurance, that the Regiment shall be in marching condition by that time. The soldiers are in the very best of spirits and eager to march even without uniforms and equipments, that they may have an opportunity of fighting for the glorious cause.

THE ARMORY REPAIRS.—The repairs in progress at the City Armory are rapidly approximating to completion. This reform, combining as it does, better ventilation and cleanliness, with greater security, has long been needed.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post Office, for Postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

M. J. Davis, Chicago.
E. A. Jessel, Chicago.
Sidney L. Underwood, Chicago.
John Tolford, Elgin, Ill.
Ezra D. Palmer, Port Byron, Ill.
E. R. Pratt, Mokena, Ill.
G. & J. T. Newcomer, Foreston, Ill.
Carlos Pugiurch, Milwaukee, Wis.
John Reegan, "
A. T. Verback, Janesville, Wis.
Miss Asenith Stafford, Germanville, Iowa.
Abraham Sinnard, Kirkville, Iowa.
Mrs. Agnes Staats, Clay, Iowa.
Miss Emmalia Herman, Burlington, Iowa.
Miss Emma Bonser, Clay, Iowa.
Andrew Johnson, Germanville, Iowa.
Mrs Dr. A. Morgan, Dewitt, Iowa
Seely B. Knapp, Fort Madison, Iowa.
Mrs. E. A. Norton, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
E. P. Birge, East Prairieville, Minn.
John Houlihan, Jefferson City Mo.
Miss Martha N. Birge, South Windsor, Conn.
M. D. Donn, New York.
Griffith, Prentiss & McCombs, New York.
Mrs. Rachael McCawley, Swedesboro, N. J.
Miss Sallie Stanley, Philad. Pa.

Letters under old style stamps and stamped envelopes, not recognized in payment of postage:

W. H. Woodbury, Chicago.
James D. Baillie, "
S. C. Griggs & Co., "
Low, Bro. & Co., "
D. Kreigh, "
H. B. McCagg, "
Wm. P. Ballard, Warren, Ill.
E. G. W. Rietz, Kankakee, Ill.
Philip Hoebel, Freeport, Ill.
James Spencer, Sycamore, Ill.
James Sutton, McHenry, Ill.
Miss Drusie, Criss, Lewiston, Ill.
S. P. Parks, Lincoln, Ill.
J. W. Davenport, Alton, Ill.
Levi Newell, Knob Prairie, Ill.
Johnson Warren (2) Osborn, Ill.
Eli Fairchild, Knob Prairie, Ill.
Owen Marron, Crystal Lake, Ill.
H. A. Minturn, Racine, Wis.
John Mahon, Ottumwa, Iowa.
Mrs. Julia Stannard, Dexter, Mich.
Hershon & Brothers, East Saginaw, Mich.
Amos Nixon, Paw Paw, Mich.
Mrs. Elizabeth K. Upham, Erie, Mich.
Miss Jane Harley, Milan, O.
Elisha Abbott, Painesville, O.
Miss Anna M. Savary, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. John Kemp, Kelloggsville, O.
Wm. P. O'Neill, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. R. C. Hazen, Archibald, O.
Mrs. Mercy C. Hatch, Portland, Maine.
Benj. C. Butler, Albany, N. Y.
Wm. Mackenzie, New York.
Capt. W. G. Zimmerly, Erie, Pa.

Good for Old Kane.

The Webb Guards, formerly Kane county Guards, Douglas Brigade, received yesterday a splendid gift of one hundred rubber blankets, one hundred combs, two dozen clothes brushes, two dozen shoe brushes, and one hundred towels from their friends in Batavia and vicinity. When the news of the arrival of the above named articles reached the ears of the members of the Company a glow of satisfaction was at once visible upon the countenance of every man. They were soon formed in regular military order, and the presents were distributed, upon receiving which the boys gave three rousing cheers for their friends in old Kane, which was evidence conclusive that they fully appreciated the gift. The officers of the company are also happy to state that they have not been forgotten in this matter of donation, and at the same time tender their heartfelt thanks to the worthy donors for articles so very necessary in this time of privation and want.

To the members of the Committee, N. S. Young and J. W. Eddy, Esq., we feel under especial obligations for their untiring exertions in the obtaining and distribution of the fund [illegible] to their care.

Camp Douglas, Sept. 6, 1861.

PIANOS.—If you wish to buy or rent a piano, go to W. W. Kimball's, 99 Clark street.

☞ Borden's Condensed Milk, superior to any article of the kind as food for infants, just received by Sargent, Apothecary, Randolph and State streets.

☞ Cook & McLain, 123 Clark street, are cleaning and dyeing ladies silks, shawls, &c., at the lowest possible prices.

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Notice.

HEADQUARTERS N. W. RIFLE REGIMENT, CAMP ELLSWORTH, CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 6, 1861.

Mrs. E. M. Myers of Wenona, Marshal County, Ill., has been appointed as Matron of the Hospital of the Northwestern Rifle Regiment. All donations made for the benefit of the sick should be presented or directed to her, or to Surgeon C. C. Radmore.

C. KNOBELSDORFF, Colonel Commanding N. W. Rifle Regiment.

Attention! Volunteers.

A few good men are still wanted for Company A, 19th Regiment, I. V.

This regiment, Col. John McArthur commanding, is celebrated for its perfection in all matters pertaining to its sanitary condition, police arrangements, drill and equipments, and is reported by the "Sanitary Commission" as being the crack regiment in the western volunteer forces.

We are now in active service in Missouri, which will give recruits the advantage of going direct to duty, thus avoiding the tediousness of a long and inactive stay in camp. We are also just now receiving new uniforms, &c.

Volunteers will be sent immediately to the regiment free of expense, pay commencing at the time of enlistment.

Call soon, boys, and make sure of an opportunity of serving your country under the brave and gallant Col. McArthur.

Recruiting office at No. 8 (up stairs) Dole's Building, south end of Clark street Bridge.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Capt. Co. "A," Recruiting Officer.

Kansas Brigade.

The Secretary of War has accepted a company of one hundred Sharp Shooters, to be enlisted by me, for Col. Montgomery's Regiment in the Brigade of Gen. James H. Lane, and Division of Maj. General John C. Fremont, to be in readiness for marching orders September 21, 1861. Able-bodied men of temperate habits and accustomed to the use of the rifle, desiring to enlist in this company, to enter the service of the United States with the above distinguished leaders, for three years or the war, should apply at once, in person or by letter, to

JOHN BROWN, Jr.
Jefferson, Ashtabula County, Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DIVISION, St. Louis, Sept. 3d, 1861.

SIR—You are hereby authorized to raise a regiment of infantry to be under your command and to serve for three years or during the war, unless sooner discharged. All in accordance with the late act of Congress.

Authority is also hereby given you to recruit for your regiment from among the Home Guard. Your regiment, when organized, will be attached to and form a part of the Irish Brigade under Col. Mulligan.

Your regiment will rendezvous in this city, to which place transportation will be furnished to all recruits and subsistence on their arrival.

Recruiting officers will be furnished with transportation when traveling in connection with their duties.

Regiment to be recruited in thirty days.

JOHN C. FREMONT, Major-General.

To COL. J. C. PHILLIPS, late Capt. Co. G., 23d Ills., Col. Mulligan.

☞ A new company of Cavalry, to be called the Wyman Rangers, and to be attached to the Thirteenth Illinois Regiment under Col. Wyman, is now forming at 129 Randolph street, and also at Snell's Hotel, at Jefferson. This company, as soon as formed, will leave for Rolla, Mo.

PETER FREEMAN, Recruiting Officer.

ONE HUNDRED MEN wanted immediately, to form a company to join Col. Winslow's Regiment, now encamped at Princeton. It is expected that this Regiment will be forwarded to join the Grand Army on the Potomac. A muster roll is opened at Wright's Trunk Store, 61 Clark street.

☞ A Regimental Band wanted. Apply as above.

☞ Lieut Sherlock, of Capt. Osband's Chicago Dragoons, arrived in this city on Thursday evening from Camp Hunter, Ottawa, and will remain here until Monday evening. He intends taking back twenty-five men with him. Those wishing to join a cavalry company will find this a good chance. His headquarters while here will be at the cigar store, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIER'S FRIENDS IN THE NORTHWEST.—The undersigned War Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, have been appointed to procure means to supply the soldiers quartered here with Hymn Books and Testaments, and believing that the friends of the soldier will respond to such a demand, provided they could be assured of the faithful application of such funds. Our Association has taken it in hand. Churches and Sunday Schools in the city and country, who have perhaps some of their own number in the ranks, by making up a small contribution and forwarding it to the undersigned, will render efficient aid to the cause of the country. This work has been begun at the urgent solicitation of the soldiers themselves, in connection with prayer meetings instituted in all the regiments, by delegations from the Association, who attend every evening, and report to the Daily Union prayer meetings held in their reading rooms. These meetings are very interesting and doing much good. A member of the Association while on a recent visit to the camp at Laporte, Ind., found the same earnest desire for hymn books and testaments, and in one Sunday School took up a collection more than sufficient to buy hymn books for one company. It requires but a small sum for this work, and the good to be accomplished no one can estimate.

All donations will be duly acknowledged and faithfully applied.

J. V. FARWELL, T. KING, B. F. JACOBS, } Committee.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—The Methodists of Chicago hold a grand Missionary Jubilee, commencing on Sunday next. The Sunday services will be held as follows:

Clark street:
10½ a. m.—Bishop Simpson, D.D.
7½ p. m.—Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D.D.

Wabash Avenue:
10½ a. m.—Rev. T. Bowman, D.D.
7½ p. m.—Rev. H. Cox.

Indiana Street:
10½ a. m.—Rev. H. Whipple.
7½ p. m.—Rev. Bishop Simpson, D.D.

Jefferson Street:
10½ a. m.—Rev. T. M. Eddy, D.D., Pastor.
7½ p. m.—Rev. T. Bowman, D.D.

Desplaines Street:
Rev. E. Stone, Pastor.

West Indiana Street:
Rev. J. Hartman.

Bridgeport:
Capt. W. B. Slaughter.

Monday Services—3 p. m.—Meeting for conversation and prayer at Wabash Avenue church.

5½ p. m.—Missionary Society meeting in the lecture room of the Clark Street Church. Toasts and tea.

Tickets to this meeting 50 cents, admitting to reserved seats at night service.

7½ p. m.—Missionary platform meeting. Addresses by Bishop Simpson and Pres. Bowman. Reports from the churches, &c.

—Church of the Ascension (Protestant Episcopal) on Oak street, near Wells, North Division. Service by the Rector to-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 7½ in the evening. Sunday school at 9¼ A. M.

—United Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Jefferson streets. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M., by Rev. W. C. Jackson. All are cordially invited. Seats free. Sabbath school at 2 o'clock.

—Spirit exercises at Kingsbury Hall, Sunday, Sept. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Dr. L. K. and Mrs. S. A. Coonley, who gave such general satisfaction last Sunday, will speak again, as above noticed. Morning subject: Life, or Union of Mind and Matter. Evening subject: Growth and Destiny of the Human Spirit. Conference at 2½ P. M. Admission, in the evening, 10 cents. Come and hear what the spirit saith unto the churches.

—South Presbyterian Church. Preaching in this church to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Halsey. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

—Rev. Prof. Wm. C. Dickinson, of Lake Forest, will preach at West Minster Church, corner Ontario and Dearborn streets, on Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 5th inst., at the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. R. W. Patterson, Mr. H. G. SPAFFORD and Miss ANNIE LARSON, all of Chicago.

In this city, on Thursday morning, 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Pratt, of Trinity Church, Mr. JOHN G. SHORTALL and Miss MARY DUNHAM, daughter of John N. Staples, Esq.

DIED.

In this city, on Friday, Sept. 6th, 1861, HARRIET A., daughter of Edmund M. and Ellen [illegible], aged 24 years. Funeral services will be held at the house, [illegible] street, on Sunday, Sept. 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this city, Sept. 6th, 1861, JAMES BROWN, aged [illegible] years. Funeral will take place at his late residence, No. [illegible] Adams street, Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ New York papers please copy.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Richard's Iron Corn Sheller, CHAMPION OF THE WORLD. Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day. PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.

Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.

MANUFACTURED BY J. C. RICHARDS, BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL. Office and Manufactory at Lutz & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 18 Franklin street.

FOR SALE—ROCKAWAYS. Open and Top Buggies, Light Trotting and Two Seated Extension Top Buggies, BUSINESS WAGON. ALSO, Three Open Buggies—second hand. Two Top Buggies—one or two seated. One Road Sulkey. At Carriage Factory, corner State and Twelfth street. H. WILLETS.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS. Wm. Yerbury, 107 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. [illegible]

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 6, 1861.

There was rather more inquiry for exchange to-day and the market was firmer—with sales on the street at par to ⅛ per cent. prem., and at the banks at ¼ per cent. prem. Currency and gold are still in good demand.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations of to-day's New York stock market:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	73¾	[illegible]
Galena	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]

Market 1st board buoyant; 2d board buoyant.

EXCHANGE AT MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning reports exchange weak, on account of a greater demand for currency. The rates at the banks were ½ per cent. buying and ¾ per cent. selling.

MONEY MATTERS IN ST. LOUIS.—Exchange is still steady at ½ per cent. prem. and goes at 7@7½ per cent. Treasury notes were in request at 8@8 per cent prem.

MONEY IN NEW YORK.—The *World* of yesterday reports money easy at 5 per cent for call loans. Prime business paper, 4 months, 6@7 per cent.

The National Loan.

The N. Y. *Tribune* of yesterday contains the following:

The crowd is great at the Sub-Treasury to-day of applicants for the 7-30 per cent. Treasury Notes. The amount taken is nearly $900,000, including three of $100,000 each, and one of nearly $200,000 on account of a Boston Bank. Our Banks feel much encouraged and hope to be relieved of a large portion of the first fifty millions before it is necessary to take the second fifty. The pressure of business at the Sub-Treasury has induced action to relieve Mr. Cisco on the part of the Banks, and the following circular has been issued:

"TREASURY NOTE COMMITTEE, NEW YORK, Sept. 4, 1861.

"The Assistant Treasurer of the United States, J. J. Cisco, Esq., having notified this Committee that the number of applicants for the 7 3-10 per cent Treasury notes has become so great to-day that it is physically impossible to attend to the whole business at his office, notice is hereby given that, for public accommodation, any bank in the Association will receive payment for Treasury notes in coin or certified checks on banks in this city, in such amounts as may be desired, and furnish the receipt of the Assistant Treasurer therefor the next day, as a voucher for the delivery of the notes when ready. By order of the Committee,

"JOHN A. STEVENS, Chairman."

The demand for six per cent Treasury notes has been very active to-day, and the market was swept of everything offered at 98@98½. The dealings must have amounted to $300,000, closing at 98¾. Large purchases have been made by Insurance companies.

Galena and Chicago Railroad.

The Galena and Chicago negotiation has been perfected, and holders of the bonds due in 1862 can either obtain twenty year coupons or their pay in full, as preferred. The sinking fund proposed will pay off all the bonds in twenty years, and leave the stockholders secure of income.—*N. Y. World*, 5th.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 6, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly bu.
Lake	173	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal	...	666	51646	9048	...	...
G. & C. U. R.R.	1025	36200	4049	522	36	122
C. & R. I. R.R.	850	11300	5350	350	350	...
Ill. C. R.R.	850	18900	6 900	350	330	...
C., B. & Q. R.R.	1649	25198	26097	560	...	...
C. & N. W. R.R.	1182	7092	691	...	...	...
C. A. & St. L. RR.	1461	3150	6770	...	...	...
Total	7190	108221	163333	10510	756	122

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed lbs.	Hides lbs.	Wool lbs.	Beef Cattle No.	Tallow lbs.
G. & C. U. R.R.	...	1250	1390	1180	154	...
C. & R. I. R.R.	...	7370	...	...	...	...
Ill. C.	170	77000	...	...	48	...
C. B. & Q. R.R.	516	31560	3770	...	516	600
N. W. R.R.	...	487	1015	...	...	...
A. & St. L. RR.	1022	7450	...	...	...	...
Total	1689	125078	6175	1180	718	600

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	4700	86700	263800	40000	...	...
To Oswego	...	46700	...	...	...	...
To Pt Coll'ne	150	7500	21000	...	...	...
To Kingston	...	15000	...	...	...	...
To Goderich	721	...	...	...	...	...
To Ontonagon	50	...	13000	...	...	...
Total	5451	155900	298800	40000	...	...

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, SEPT. 6.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Lumber, ft	1,084,614	Flour, brls	336
Shingles, no	80,000	Wheat, bu	36,000
Staves, no	461,000	Corn, bu	204,888
Posts, no	320	Seeds, lbs	11,880
Coal, tons	1,405	Highwines brls	143
Salt, brls	5,160	Apples, brls	24
Wood, cords	580	Salt, brls	26
Fish, pkgs	7	Cattle, no	67

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, SEPT. 5.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Flour, brls	31	Lumber, ft	68,984
Wheat, bu	5,666	Shingles, no	19,000
Corn, bu	40,877	Lath, pcs	51,000
Oats, bu	9,048	Salt, brls	150
Rye, bu	160		
Timber, ft	600		

The general markets continue dull and depressed and prices still tend downward. There was a large fleet of vessels in port, and freights were rather easier, with unusual activity.

The demand for Flour was light, and the market quiet and a shade lower, with sales of about 2000 brls, at $4.50@4.80 for White Winter extras; $4.00 for Red Winter extras; and $3.50@4.25 for fair to very choice Spring extras. Winter Wheat brands were dull and neglected.

The receipts of wheat to-day were again liberal and the market declined ½@1c on Spring grades—notwithstanding the decline in freights and an advance in New York. The demand for No. 2 Spring was very light and the decline was more perceptible in this grade. Winter wheat was in fair request and steady. About 120,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 83c for No. 1 White; 73c for No. 2 White; 67c for N. W. Club; 65¾@66c for No. 1 Spring; 61@61½c for No. 2 Spring; and 51@53c for Rejected Spring—the market closing dull for No. 2, with sellers at 61c, and steady at 65½c for No. 1 Spring.

The Corn market seems to be hopelessly depressed. Neither lower freights nor higher prices East have any effect in checking its downward tendency. To-day a further decline of ½@¾c per bushel was experienced, and at the close there were more sellers than buyers at the depreciation. About 180,000 bushels of all grades were sold, at 21½@22c for Canal Mixed afloat; 20@20½c for Mixed in store; and 16@17c for Rejected in store.

Oats were firm at 14c. Rye steady and firm at 29c. Timothy Seed active and firm at $1.35@1.42½—the sales being principally at $1.40. Highwines quiet but firm.

Freights were active and ½c lower. About 30 sail vessels were engaged at the following rates:—Wheat to Oswego, 17c; corn to Oswego, 15½c; wheat to Kingston, 16½c; wheat to Buffalo, 13@12½c; corn to Buffalo, 11@12c.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

NOTE.—*Quotations of sales given in this Market Report, are understood to be for good convertible currency, unless otherwise stated.*

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 6.

FREIGHTS—Active at a decline of ½c. The engagements were as follows:—To Kingston: schrs Jessie and Jane Ann Marsh, wheat, at 16½c. To Oswego: schr Emeu, wheat, at 17c; schr W S Nelson, corn, at 15½c. To Buffalo: schr Sitempo, corn, at 12c; schrs Syracuse, Maple Leaf, Geo Foot, Russell Dart, Ellen Williams, W B Ogden, Hamlet, York State, brig Montezuma and bark John Sweeney,—all with corn, at 11½c; schr. Nightingale, corn, at 11½c; bark Danube, corn, at 11c; schr. Monsoon, rye, at 11½c; schrs. Clipper City, Leader, St. James, John Weeden, Lady Maitland—all with wheat, at 12½c; schr. Poland; T. J. Bronson, Middlesex, wheat, at 12c; a propeller, corn, at 11½c. To Port Colborne: schr. St. Paul, corn, at 11c.

FLOUR—Received, 7,130 brls; shipped by Lake, 5,451 brls. Market very dull. Sales, 50 brls "Island Mills" white winter at $4.80; 40 brls choice winter at $4.60; 100 brls "McCorkell" white winter at $4.50; 50 brls "Phenix" Red winter at $4.00; 100 brls "Carlinville" white winter at $4.75 del; 100 brls "Bell street" do on p. t.; 100 brls "Peerless" choice spring extra at $4.25 del; 200 brls "Eldorado" at $3.60 del; 38 brls "Uhl's Premium" do at $3.80 del; 100 brls "Dubuque City" at $3.75 del; 300 brls good spring extra at $3.70 del; 300 brls good spring extra at $3.60 del; 130 brls fair extra at $3.55 del; 100 brls do at $3.50 del; 118 brls superfine at $2.87½ del.

WHEAT—Received, 108,221 bu; shipped, 155,900 bu. Market for Winter wheat steady. Spring wheat declined ½@1c. Sales—WINTER—400 bu No. 1 White in store at 83c; 400 bu No. 2 White at 73c; 10,000 bu No. 1 Red at 77c; 5,000 bu No. 2 Red at 68c. SPRING—1,500 bu N. W. Club at 67c; 35,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 65¾c; 5,000 bu do at 66c; 15,000 bu do at 65½c; 14,000 bu do at 66c; 20,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 61c; 5,000 bu do at 61¼c; 6,000 bu do at 61¾c; 700 bu Rejected in store at 52c; 1,000 bu do at 51c.

CORN—Received, 163,333 bu; shipped, 298,800 bu. Market dull and ½@¾c lower. Sales—5000 bu choice Canal High Mixed at 22c afloat; 5000 bu do at 21½c afloat; 35,000 bu Canal Mixed at 21½c afloat; 65,000 bu do at 22c f. o. b.; 55,000 bu Mixed in store at 20½c; 4000 bu do at 20c; 17,000 bu Rejected in store at 17c; 12,000 bu do at 16½c; 700 bu do at 16c.

OATS—Received, 10,510 bu; shipped, 40,000 bu. Market firm. Sales, 1000 bu No 1 in store at 14c.

RYE—Received, 756 bu. Market firm. Sales, 800 bu No 1 in store at 29c.

SEEDS—Received, 125,078 lbs. Market for Timothy active and firm. Sales, 90 bags prime at $1.42½; 300 bu and 130 bags good at $1.40; 44 bags dirty at $1.35.

HIGHWINES—Received, 206 brls. Market quiet and nominal at 13c. Small lots of city wines sold at 14c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 31½@32½c.

MESS PORK—Nominal at $13@14.

LARD—Dull. Sales, 30 brls country at 6¾c.

TALLOW—In fair demand and firm at 6½c. Country, 6¼@6½c.

HIDES—In good demand and firm. Dry Flint, 8c; Dry Salted, 7@7½c; Green Salted, 4¼@5c; Green Country, 3½@4c.

WOOL—In fair demand. Sales, 200 lbs ¾ blood at 28c; 1,400 lbs mixed at 26c.

APPLES—Supply heavy and market dull, with sales at $1.50@2.00 for fair to prime.

PEACHES—Active. Sales, 400 baskets Michigan at 50@75c for common, and 75@1.50 for medium to choice.

BUTTER—Choice Dairy in request at 9@11c. Firkin, 8@9c.

EGGS—Fresh in fair demand at 5½@6c.

POULTRY—Live Chickens in good demand, with sales at $1.50@1.75 per doz.

POTATOES—In good demand at 25@30c.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 584 Beeves; 1,689 Hogs. The market for Beef Cattle was firm but inactive. Hogs were in better supply and the market was about 10c lower:

[illegible]

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

MILWAUKEE—Sept. 5.—Wheat—receipts 59,788 bushels. The market advanced ½@1c, but the improvement was subsequently lost, closing at former quotations for the Standard grades. Sales 6,800 bu No 1 in store at 68c; [illegible]

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT 4.

[From the New York Tribune, of Thursday.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,780.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality [illegible]
Medium [illegible]
Ordinary [illegible]
Some extra good [illegible]

The general average of the market is at full 7@8½c.

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 4,550.

This is 1,307 head more than last week, and 166 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year 3,691 head, while the number to-day being 3,250, shows 289 head more than the average, and 555 head more than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New York	322	Kentucky	93
Ohio	375	Connecticut	39
Indiana	155	Missouri	165
Illinois	2,401	Canada	16

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, Sept. 3.—This is the best opening day of the market for drovers that they have seen in a long time. It is not only lively, and cattle selling at an advanced price, but at better estimates of weight, so that the average price is fully equivalent to an advance of half a cent a pound on the net weight of the meat, and the first half of some droves have been sold to-day at prices equal to 9 cents a pound for the meat, to the seller, sinking offal. We have advanced the figures in the table of quotation upon each quality ½c, but not on the "average," because the average quality of the stock is not as good as heretofore. Many of the cattle from this State—and the number of New York stocks is larger than any previous ones for many weeks—is very inferior. Many of the Ohio cattle are not good this year; the grass has not had the fattening quality of some years. It is because the number of low-priced cattle is so great, that the average in the quotations is not higher. The price of good cattle is not low. It is a long time since we have witnessed such a market as this—one so full of life, when butchers paid asking prices so willingly—particularly when it was understood that the short supply and consequent advance was all occasioned by the demands of Government for about a thousand head of bullocks more than last week.

At Chicago, about 1,100, intended for this and other Eastern markets, were turned off unexpectedly—some of them after they had been loaded upon Eastward-bound cars. At Harrisburg, the arrivals were very large, and at first sight it looked like flooding this and the Philadelphia markets; but, when it was found that some 2,400 went towards Washington, it was at once seen that there would be no crowd this week, and prices began to advance.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.—We have an accession to the number reported yesterday of 400 head, part of which are of this State and first-class, and the market opened this morning in full confidence of the brokers and owners that all this class would sell out at the rates of yesterday, that is, 8¾@9c a pound for net weight of beef. The greatest portion, however, of the new arrivals were the veriest sort of scallawags, and the owners of such will return and proclaim in the very loudest tones that the *Tribune's* report of an advance of the market is all a lie—that their cattle were as good as any here, only not quite so large, and did not sell for 8c a pound.

As it is only a point of veracity between the two reports, farmers will believe just which they please; and they may or may not believe, as they please, that the prospect has not looked so well for them this year as it does now; and if we had good bullocks in good pastures, we would keep them there, in full faith that we have seen the lowest point in the beef market.

We know that the demand for the army is very large, and that it will be larger, and that the packers will soon be at work, and they will use a great many of the multitude of cattle in the West. We know that just upon the strength of our increased army demand, this market has been so strengthened that an advance has been made of full half a cent a pound on the net weight, notwithstanding an increase of over 1,300 head in the weekly supply, making it higher than the average, and that this advance has occurred in a week when every other kind of stock has advanced, and when there is no scarcity of any sort. It must be because there is a better feeling—that prosperous times are more easily seen approaching. Those interested will act accordingly.

In conclusion: we can say that this has proved one of the best closing days of the market this year, for, notwithstanding the fresh stock arriving this morning, it, and all that was left over from yesterday, has been sold at just as good prices as were current yesterday, and we think that several hundred head more would have sold if they had been here, if owners would submit to a very slight reduction of asking prices.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 4,004.

The following are the quotations of to-day, given by the Superintendent, Mr. Grant:

Corn-fed Hogs 4⅞@4¾c gross.
Distillery fed 4⅜@4¾c gross.

The advance is occasioned by a decrease in supply of 1,200 head, and favorable weather for trade.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live.	Dead.
First quality corn fed, large size	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second quality, corn-fed	4⅜@4¾c	5⅞@5⅞c
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	4⅜@4¾c	5⅞@5¾c
Large size still-fed, fat	4⅜@4¼c	5⅞@6c
Second quality still-fed, fat	3⅞@—	5¼@—c
Small sizes choice stock hogs—not wanted; no sale.		
Ordinary or common stock—not wanted; no sale.		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—FLOUR—without decided change in price and in demand for export at full prices; the stock of good sound extra state is nearly exhausted; sales 12,900 brls at $4.15@4.40 for super state; $4.65@4.75 for extra state; $4.80@4.40 for super western; $4@4.75 for common to medium extra western; $5@5.10 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $5.25 for trade brands—market closing firm. Canadian flour dull and nominal. Rye flour quiet and steady at $2.30@3.85. Corn meal quiet, with trifling sales at about previous quotations.

WHISKY—firmer; sales 150 brls at 18½@18¾c.

GRAIN—Supply of wheat limited, and with a fair export demand, prices are fully advanced about 1c per bu. Sales $500 bu Racine spring at $1.05@1.06½; 25,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.05@1.10; 49,000 winter red western at $1.13@1.18; 400 choice amber Kentucky at $1.23½; 19,000 white western at $1.22@1.27; 5000 white Canadian at $1.26; 15,700 white Kentucky at $1.29@1.31. Rye continues quiet at 65@66c for western. Barley inactive. Corn—less doing for export and home consumption, and market a shade lower for inferior. Sales 76,000 bu at 46@48c for inferior to common mixed western; 48@49½c for good and prime shipping do; 50@52c for western yellow. Oats quiet at 30@31c for western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork more active but prices, however, have undergone no material change. Sales 2,950 brls at $14@14.50 for mess; $9.75@10 for prime; the outside quotations for choice. Included in the sales are 300 brls at $14@14.50 for prime; $9@9.50 for mess; $9@11.25 for repacked mess; $12@13.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef continues nominal. Beef hams dull at $14@15 for choice western. Cut meats quiet and steady. Sales 300 packages at 4@5c for shoulders and 5@6½c for hams. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard steady. Sales 300 brls at 8½@9½c. Butter in fair request at 7@10½c for Ohio and 12@14c for state. Cheese heavy at 5@7c as in quality.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues firm and demand fair. Sales of 1,500 bags Rio at 13½@15c; 250 bags part at 16½c. Sugar—Raw continues active and market very firm—prices tend upward. Sales of 2,984 hhds Cuba at 6@7½, including small lots of Porto Rico at 8½c; Melado, part at 4¾c; 160 boxes Havana on p. t. Molasses firm. Sales of 20 hhds Barbadoes at 28c; 30 hhds Porto Rico at 32c; 25 hhds Cuba muscovado at 25c. Tallow heavy and prices in favor of the purchaser. Sales of 40,000 lbs prime city at 8⅛c. Rice in moderate request and prices very firm. Sales of 150 tierces at 6⅞c.

STOCKS—Have again advanced with a fair business. C & R I, 44⅛; G & C, 69⅛; I C scrip, 65¾; M C, 42⅞; Erie, 25⅛; Pacific Mail, 79⅛; C & T, 30¾; C & C, 95; M S, 14⅛; Huds, 33¾; N Y C, 74⅛; Cal 7s, 88; Tenn 6s 44; Mo 6s 44⅛; NY state, 6s '72, 103½; do 5s, '74, 103½; Treasy 6s, 98½; do 12s, 101; U S 6s, '68, '88, '63, 95½; do '81 coupons, 90; do reg, 89½.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm; sales 35,000 bu Chi spring at 80c. Corn—Dull; sales 13,000 bu at 35c. Oats in good demand; market firmer; sales 45,000 bu at 75@75½c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—1c better.

CANAL IMPORTS—8,000 brls flour, 170,000 bushels wheat, 303,000 bu corn, 46,000 bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—2,000 brls flour, 10,400 bushels wheat, 12,000 bu corn, 4,500 bu rye.

OSWEGO, Sept. 6.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull. Sales last night 3500 bu Chicago spring 85½; 3000 brls No. 1 Milwaukee club on p. t. No. 1 Chicago held at 88. Corn held at 40 with buyers at 39. No sales. Rye better. Sales 6000 bu Canada at 39. Barley and oats quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—½c lower on grain. Flour 30, wheat 9, corn 8 to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—75,000 bu wheat, 40,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—6200 brls flour, 77,000 bu wheat, 14,000 bu corn.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........Sept. 6.

Prop Edith, Hunt, Goderich.
Prop Barber, Brown, Grand River, 100 m lumber.
Prop Union, Cooper, Sarnia, 1,614 m lumber, from Green Bay.
Bark Sturgis, Faith, Buffalo, 150 m coal.
Bark Danube, Lynn, Buffalo, 800 brls salt.
Brig Roscius, Brackburn, Bay City, 310 m staves and headings.
Brig Susan Clark, Christianson, Bailey's Harbor, 75 cds wood, 6½ brls fish.
Brig Helfenstein, Ferris, Penotengueshire, 210 m lumber.
Schr Thurston, Nelson, Kingston.
Schr Aconita, Gibbs, Buffalo, 135 tons coal.
Schr Mary, Brown, Buffalo, 100 tons coal.
Schr Algerine, Faulkner, Oswego, 1,500 brls salt.
Schr Onward, Tracy, Buffalo.
Schr Amelia, English, Colborne.
Schr Tricolor, Kimball, St. Joseph, 519 R R ties.
Schr Peoria, Haley, Buffalo, 140 m lumber.
Schr Tuscola, Hobb, Grand Haven, 131 m lumber.
Schr Wyandotte, Gaw, Buffalo, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Calcutta, Long, Hamlin Pier, 71 cds wood.
Schr Anna Craig, Boyd, Colborne.
Schr Harbridge, Johnson, Centreville, 88 cds wood.
Schr Three Bells, Clark, Holland, 150 m staves.
Schr Kewanee, McElligott, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr Poland, Galligan, Traverse Bay, 145 m lumber.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, White River, 76 m lumber.
Schr Hunter, Williams, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Annie Thorine, Anderson, Pier Marquette, 79 m lumber.
Schr Hirondelle, Johnson, Kalamazoo, 30 cds wood.
Schr Leander, Monroe, Buffalo.
Schr Newhouse, Bartlett, Buffalo, 430 tons coal.
Schr Oriole, Trumbull, Buffalo, 100 tons coal.
Schr Moselle, Marinaris, Buffalo.
Schr Hamlet, Jones, Buffalo, 100 cds wood, from Grand Traverse.
Schr St James, Shea, Presque Isle, 350 tons coal.
Schr Orient, Nichol on, Oswego, 1000 brls salt.
Schr Jessie, Laskin, Dalhousie.
Schr New Hampshire, Wigland, Centreville, 80 cds wood.
Schr Uncle Tom, McIntyre, Kingston.
Schr Clipper City, Sanders, Sarnia, 100 cds wood, from Traverse Bay.
Schr James Marsh, Barns, Kingston.
Schr Louisa, Davis, Wolf River, 339 c posts, 30 m shing'es.
Schr York State, Dimick, Buffalo, 300 tons coal.
Schr Dashing Wave, Eggleston, Buffalo, 800 brls salt.
Schr Weeden, Hand, Oswego.

CLEARED..........Sept. 6.

Stmr Sea Bird, Blodgett, Ontonagon, [illegible]
Schr Scudder, Ruelle, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn, [illegible]
Prop Acme, Hebbard, Buffalo, 31,000 bu corn [illegible]
Prop Gen. Goderich, 31,000 bu corn, 84 bags seeds, [illegible]
[illegible] brls highwines, 78 bales flour.
Bark Stock, Jollifon, Kingston, 25,000 bu wheat.

Scotland, &c., a large number of vessels having arrived from below during the last two days. The Sch Wm. Clark and barks Hiram and Major Anderson wheat to Buffalo at 11½c.—*Sentinel.*

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—Sept. 4.—To Liverpool: 40,000 bu wheat in bulk, at 11½c, 1000 brls flour at 3s 1½d, 30,000 bu wheat in bags at 10@10½d. To London: 10,000 bu wheat, in bulk, at 11½c. To Havre: 10,000 bu wheat at 28c, in shippers' bags; 2,000 brls flour at 80c. To Bremen: 300 hhds tobacco at 50s. The charters include a ship of 1,000 tons to Havre, with wheat, bags, at 24½c, and a vessel with 15,000 bu wheat, at 25c; a vessel with 22,000 bu wheat, in shippers' bags, to a direct port in Ireland, at 13¼d.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........Sept. 5.

Josephine, Lockport, 2,894 bu corn, 799 bu oats, 416 bu wheat, 160 bu rye.
B A Thorp, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn.
H Hamlin, Ottawa, 5,300 bu corn.
Beloit, La Salle, 5,061 bu corn.
J L Alexander, Lockport, 4,800 bu corn, 21,682 lbs sundries.
Mazeppa, Lockport, 5,000 bu corn.
A Lincoln, Morris, 5,450 bu corn.
Lockport, Lockport, 5,000 bu corn, 21 brls flour, 30 brls lime, 20 sacks meal, 600 ft lumber.
Belle, Ottawa, 8,256 bu oats.
Sunshine, Ottawa, 5,400 bu corn.
Maria, Lockport, 3,011 bu corn, 250 bu wheat.
M O'Connor, La Salle, 5,000 bu wheat.

CLEARED..........Sept. 5.

Napoleon, La Salle, 40 m lumber, 30 m lath, 19 brls lime.
Bay State, La Salle.
Fame, Du Page.
G W Morton, Ottawa.
Humboldt, Joliet.
Troubadour, Lockport, 20 brls salt.
George Washington, Lockport.
Belle Bryan, Ottawa.
C W Zimmerman, Morris.
Armenia, La Salle, 22 brls vinegar, 100 brls salt.
Asabia, La Salle.
Amelia, Joliet, 5,037 ft lumber, 2 brls whisky, 10 brls salt.
Central City, La Salle.
Nile, Morris.
York State, La Salle, 20 brls salt.
B A Thorp, Joliet.
Prairie Chief, Ottawa, 22,497 ft lumber, 3 m siding, 19 m lath, 19 m shingles.
Licness, Ottawa.
Resolute, Athens.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SERIOUS COLLISION.—Night before last a collision of a serious character occurred near Bar Point on Lake Erie between the brig Canopus, bound up, and the schooner Collingwood, bound down, the latter loaded with grain, the former in ballast. The Canopus had her jib-boom, bowsprit and everything forward carried away. Her bows are in a badly damaged state, and it is miraculous that she was not sunken altogether. The brig's damages are, we learn, of trifling import; her cutwater is partially knocked away, but her damages are not serious enough to prevent her from prosecuting her voyage. Both vessels have been towed up to Clark's dry dock.—*Detroit Free Press.*

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels Bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 3d—		
Bark Republic,	Clayton	Chicago.
Brig Wm Penn,	Kingston	Pt Dover.
Brig Liverpool,	Kingston	Lake Huron.
Brig Alice Grover,	Clayton	Chatham.
Schr M McNair,	Oswego	Toledo.
Schr Antelope,	Hamilton	Pt Colborne.
Schr J P Mack,	Oswego	Lake Erie.
Schr Emperor,	Clayton	Pt Stanley.
Schr Arabian,	Toronto	Cleveland.
Schr Miami Belle,	Oswego	Toledo.
On the 4th—		
Prop Wisconsin,	Ogd'b&O'go	Detroit.
Bark Canada,	Kingston	Chicago.
Bark Sonora,	Kingston	Detroit.
Brig S C Walbridge,	Ogdensburgh	Erie.
Brig Rio Grande,	Kingston	Chicago.
Brig Seminole,	Oswego	Toledo.
Schr Cornwall,	do	do.
Schr Mediterranean,	do	Chicago.
Schr J J Morley,	do	Toledo.
Schr Persian,	do	Chicago.
Schr Enterprise,	do	Chicago.
Schr Dolphin,	Hamilton	Erie.
Schr Geo Steel,	Clayton	Pt Dover.
Schr Gen W Scott,	Oswego	Chicago.
Schr John Rice,	do	Cleveland.
Schr Correspondent,	St Catherines	do.
Schr St Andrews,	Kingston	Wallaceb'h.
Schr El Blood,	Oswego	Toledo.
Vessels Bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 3d—		
Prop Colonist,	Toledo	Montreal.
On the 4th—		
Prop Jefferson,	Toledo & Cleve	Ogd'burgh

COLLISION.—Last night at about 10 o'clock the schooner Beaver, of Bellville, C. W., was seriously damaged by collision with an unknown propeller bound up, near Malden at the mouth of the river. The former, besides having her jib-boom, bowsprit and everything forward carried away, was badly split open at her knightheads and is in a leaky condition. She has a cargo of grain taken on at Chicago and consigned to Kingston. She has been towed up to the city by the tug Parsons, and has been placed in Campbell & Owens' dry dock for repairs. We believe her cargo has sustained no damage as yet. Nothing is known yet relative to damages the steamer may have sustained.—*Detroit Tribune, yesterday evening.*

PASSED DETROIT YESTERDAY.—BOUND UP—S B City of Cleveland, prop Free State, Neptune, Cuyahoga, Potomac, Mary Stuart; brig Frontier City; schrs D O Dickinson, North Star.

BOUND DOWN—Prop Mineral Rock, Akron, Omar Pasha; schr Philena Mills, E S J Bemis.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR TO BE HELD AT CHICAGO, Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1861.

CASH PREMIUMS, $20,000.

Citizen's Prices for Fast Horses, &c., $2,000.

ALL ENTRIES FREE.

Railroads will Transport Passengers at HALF FARE and FREIGHTS FREE. ATTACTIONS UNPRECEDENTED.

TEN GRAND GOLD MEDALS To be awarded on a NATIONAL TEST OF FIRE ARMS. AN ELEGANT BANNER To be presented to the BEST Drilled Company of Infantry.

THE PRIZE BANNER Will be awarded by a competent Committee, and the Drill will be in accordance with Hardee Tactics. Each Company to be not less than 40 rank and file. All business on the Fair Grounds will be suspended during the presentation of the PRIZE BANNER. The presentation will be accompanied by appropriate addresses by eminent men.

Large and appropriate Premiums will be awarded for the best contest in SHARP SHOOTING.

FINEST MILE TRACK AND AMPHITHEATRE IN AMERICA.

GRAND CAVALCADE OF PREMIUM STOCK. FLORA TEMPLE, ETHAN ALLEN and other celebrities are expected to compete for independent and important prizes, over and above the PREMIUM LIST.

LADIES RIDING AND DRIVING, 150 dollars offered in Premiums.

A TRIAL OF FIRE ARMS, Under the direction of COL. S. A. BUCKMASTER, will take place at a stated time, every day, in full view of the Amphitheatre. MAJOR ANDERSON, and other distinguished Artillerists, have been appointed on the Committees.

The Southern Confederacy having forced upon the Northern FREE STATES this deplorable and momentous contest, it therefore becomes eminently necessary that the FREEMEN of the great Northwest should familiarize themselves with these MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, now the only arbiters of PEACE. And where in our broad domain can a like exhibition, of great practical utility, be got together and displayed to the masses better than at Chicago? remembering that the tillers of the soil are the men to defend it.

PEACE HAS ITS DUTIES SO HAS WAR.

GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT and other distinguished military men, will be present to examine the test of Fire Arms at the coming Fair.

HON. LEWIS F. ALLEN, F. B. PAXTON and GEORGE VAIL, have been appointed delegates from the NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, to attend the Fair, and will be present during the week.

Delegates have also been appointed from other States and the Canadas, to be present during the Fair, and have signified their intention to be here.

FARMERS OF THE NORTHWEST, let us come together in council; come with your families. Every arrangement has been made for your safety and comfort during the Fair Week. One hundred and twenty acres of Camping Grounds, abundantly supplied with water, and conveniently located, have been secured. The citizens of the adjoining States are cordially invited to meet with us, and all who do come may be assured of a HEARTY WELCOME and GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS.

Entries can be made at the Secretary's Office, in Springfield, until September first, after which, and until the opening of the Fair, at the Society's Rooms, No. 4 Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

By order of the Executive Committee,
JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Corresponding Secretary.

PREPARE IN TIME AGAINST THE FIRES OF FALL, By Prime A No. 1 Insurance IN THE PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMP'Y OF HARTFORD. THE FRUITS OF THE PHŒNIX [illegible] WELL TRIED CORPORATION. [illegible] HUBBARD & HUNT, Resident Agents, Chicago. [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. ANOTHER NEW DRAMA. Two Excellent Pieces. SATURDAY, Sept. 7th, last night of the new Domestic Drama, entitled CHRISTMAS EVE; or, Duel in the Snow. [illegible] MASQUERADES BY THE COMPANY. To conclude with the Comic Drama of The Golden Farmer; OR, VEL, VOT OV IT? [illegible] JENNIE HIGHT, will shortly appear. Great preparations are being made for the FAIR WEEK.

ANTONIO BROTHERS' Great World Circus and Gymnasium. STAR SHOW OF 1861. This brilliant Company embraces among its members the following list of bright gems of the Arena: JAMES MELVILLE, the great Australian Rider; M'lle JEANETTE ELLSLER, ANTONIO BROTHERS, [illegible] FULL STUD OF TRICK HORSES. Will perform at the following towns the present month: Mendota, Ill., Sept. 2; Ottawa, Ill., Sept. 5; [illegible] Performances commence at 2 and 7 o'clock P. M. ADMISSION—Box, 50 Cents; Pit, 25 Cents.

General Notices.

AUCTION BUSINESS.—Any gentleman having a capital of $1,500 or $2,000, whishing to form a co-partnership with one who has had an experience of five years in the Auction and Commission business, and is "the only Auctioneer in the city, can hear of a rare opportunity by addressing S. MELVIN, Winona, Minn.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN with a cash capital of from Ten to Twenty Thousand Dollars, can form a partnership in a safe and profitable business, with a well established manufacturing firm in Cincinnati to conduct a branch of the business in Chicago. For information apply to JOHN B. DRAKE, Tremont House, Chicago.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED, as THOMAS R. WOOD & CO. are receiving a large invoice of French Glass, imported by them before the advance. Also, a new supply of Lead, Zinc, Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Carbon, Neatsfoot, and Lard Oils, and all other articles in their line of trade, and all at their usual low prices, at 173 Randolph street, Chicago.

$400 TO LOAN for one year, at 10 per cent. on improved real estate in Cook County, unincumbered and worth $1,000. Apply to the solicitor for the lender, M. A. [illegible] No. 6 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

CITY PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE.—A gentleman having several pieces of unincumbered city property, very favorably situated, is desirous of exchanging the same for good farm land. Inquire at the office of LORD & HAINS, Room No. 9 Metropolitan Block.

HELP!—HELP!!—HELP!!!—All families wanting good Servants, English, Irish, Scotch, German, &c., will find the largest selection in the city, at MRS. D. PRATT'S Intelligence Office 135 South Clark street. References required of persons wishing employment. Post Office Box 1659.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The subscriber offers for sale or exchange, his Residence at Racine, Wisconsin. The house is nearly new, built in the best manner, situated on the main avenue of the town, Ballstone and filled through with brick.—[illegible] VARIETY SHADE TREES, SHRUBBERY AND PLANTS, With a fine garden—eastern front of 135 feet—with fine view of Lake Michigan. Racine is sixty miles north of Chicago, directly on the Lake, with a fine elevation and perfectly healthy [illegible] WM. A. HUNTER, [illegible] Chicago.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, August 28th, 1861. The Reaper's Bank, Fairfield, [illegible] JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor Public Accounts.

NOTICE.—Having withdrawn from the Commission Business I have transferred my consignments to Messrs. NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., and recommend them to my friends and customers as every way reliable and responsible, and solicit for them a continuance of the business so liberally bestowed upon me. C. T. WHEELER.

REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our office to No. 1 Board of Trade Building, formerly occupied by C. T. Wheeler, Esq. NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.

THE MERCHANTS' SAVINGS Loan and Trust Company having been appointed the Agent [illegible] D. R. HOLT, Cashier. Chicago, August 28th, 1861.

TO PRINTERS.—The Book and Job Office, formerly belonging to Keemle & Hager, in the City of St. Louis, is offered for sale at a great bargain as an inducement to any one to purchase who desires to continue the business there or elsewhere. [illegible] CHARLES & HAGER, St. Louis.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against Cook County will file the same with the undersigned on or before the 9th of September, 1861. C. B. FARWELL, Clerk. Chicago, August 28th, 1861.

THE ADVERTISER IS PREPARED to clean Vaults, Out Houses, &c., very cheap. Address JOHN MASON, P. O. Box 4224, or call at 61 North Clark street.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD, Chicago, Aug. 29th, 1861. SHIPPERS TAKE NOTICE.—On and after this date all articles "CONTRABAND OF WAR," will not be received or transported by this road, without a permit from the authority of the United States, State of Illinois, or the Mayor of the City of Chicago. C. H. WHEELER, Gen. Ft. Ag't.

COOPERAGE.—Staves and Heads for Flour Barrels, Packing Barrels, Alcohol Barrels, &c., made by the best patent machinery, will be ready for setting up, for sale by the quantity, by C. GOODWIN, 127 South Water st. Agent for the manufacturers.

G. MIRASOLE AND MADAME have returned from the country, and he is now Refitting his Dancing Academy For a re-opening for fall and winter.

HUNT'S AXES.—The DOUGLAS AXE MANUFACTURING COMPANY Of Boston, offer for sale at 84 Lake street, Chicago, a stock of their AXES AND TOOLS. The attention of the trade is respectfully solicited, as the goods will be sold At Reduced Prices for Cash. D. D. DANA, Treasurer. Address Care of Edwin Hunt, Chicago.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

LILLIE'S CELEBRATED WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES, Vault Doors and Bank Locks. FRY & HOLMES, 20 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Agents for the Northwest.

FOUNDRY PIG IRON.—300 tons Assorted Foundry Pig Iron, From the celebrated Missouri Furnace, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Missouri funds will be taken at Par in payment. NEELY, DE WENCK & CO., 28, 30 and 32 South Water street.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuns will attend to the cleansing of privy vaults, removing of stable manure, and any offensive matter. Orders directed to CHAS. KUNS, Chicago P. O. Box 3146, will receive prompt attention.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—There have been eight different nations represented at my office, in search of employment, namely: American, English, Irish, French, German, Norwegian, Bohemian and Swedes. Some of them, in my selections cannot fail to make faithful servants. Please call at 239 Dearborn st., opposite the new Post-Office, and try for yourself. If you cannot come, drop a line to Box 3343. MRS. A. L. BALKAM.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 177 WASHINGTON STREET. MRS. HAYES begs leave to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 2283.

Miscellaneous.

CATARRH! CATARRH! CATARRH! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!! WARRANTED to be a sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that full two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a Catarrh in the Nose. [illegible] Price of the Catarrh Remedy $2.00 [illegible] Office, 190 Lake, Corner of Wells Street. [illegible] DR. D. H. SEELYE, P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

Wants.

WANTED—100 good Carpenters [illegible]

WANTED—A Protestant Girl, to do general housework [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent, a comfortable house [illegible] Box 3042 Post Office, Chicago.

WANTED—A business man of ability and experience [illegible]

WANTED—One hundred good Ship Carpenters and Caulkers [illegible]

WANTED—A young Lady wishes a place in a family to teach the English branches [illegible] Office Box 4030.

WANTED—A man capable of operating a Rave Cutting Machine, who is familiar with the work of a barrel factory [illegible] 138 Clark street.

WANTED—By a middle-aged man a Situation as Steward of a Hotel, or would manage and superintend a Restaurant [illegible]

WANTED—Something New! EMPLOYMENT FOR EVERYBODY! [illegible]

500 AGENTS WANTED—$40 per month and expenses [illegible] J. R. JOHNSON [illegible]

BOOK-KEEPING.—Employment wanted by a Practical Accountant [illegible] Address Post Office Box 1768.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—Smart men can earn THIRTY DOLLARS a week. Apply to VIRTUE & CO., 117 Clark street, Chicago P. O. Box 3479.

HORSES WANTED.—Good draught horses [illegible]

HARNESS AND SADDLE MAKERS WANTED. Good wages and regular employment [illegible]

RECRUITS WANTED FOR The Sixteenth Regiment of UNITED STATES INFANTRY. Applications can be made every day at the Regimental Head Quarters, No. 191 Dearborn street, near the Post Office [illegible] Major 16th Infantry, Superintendent Recruiting Service.

To Rent.

TO RENT—House No. 57 Pine street, corner of Ohio. [illegible] W. BELDEN, No. 174 Lake street.

TO RENT—Two Rooms on second floor of No. 40 Clark street. Apply to DUNLAP, KEWELL & SPALDING, [illegible] 40 Clark street.

TO RENT—Two four-story Brick Stores and Cellars [illegible] ADAMS, in rear of 186 North Water Street.

TO RENT—The three story Brick House, No. 377 Ontario street [illegible]

TO RENT—On Douglas avenue, a pleasant cottage [illegible] Drawer 6137.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it [illegible] J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington street, Room No. 6.

FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXCHANGE [illegible] J. BADDOCK, 13 State street.

WAREHOUSE AND DWELLING HOUSES TO RENT [illegible] B. CARPENTER.

TO RENT. PIANOS AND MELODEONS To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, one door east Clark street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Five Patent Candle Machines. Also, a Copper, holding about eight barrels; two Vats, Faucets, &c. Address Post Office Box 784.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—$150 worth of property offered for $35 on time, viz: [illegible] J. P. OLINGER, Office No. 4 at No. 46 Clark street.

FOR SALE, AN EXCELLENT GROCERY STAND.—The Lease of Store No. [illegible] West Lake street, with Stock and Fixtures [illegible] Address Box 1019.

FOR SALE OR IN EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS—An elegant Velvet Tapestry Carpet [illegible] Apply at the CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY.

FOR SALE—200,000 feet assorted Lumber, which will be closed out FOR CASH at such prices as will be an inducement to purchasers. Apply to J. B. THOMPSON & CO., 333 South Water street.

FOR SALE—An A No. 1 Tavern Stand, in a flourishing town on the Mississippi River. Regular station for the Northwestern Stage Company during the winter months. A rare chance to get a bargain. For full particulars address T. & S., Minnesota, Minn.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 131 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and on the highest point of ground in South Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER—One second-hand Stationary Steam Engine, in good running order [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—At low prices, the largest and best assortment of CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES in the city [illegible] SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Eastern Carriage Repository, Market street, near Washington street, Chicago.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A first-class Engine and Boiler, suitable for driving any kind of machinery, and will be sold cheap at 45 Lasalle street [illegible]

FOR SALE, for Three Hundred Dollars in cash, three two-story Houses in good repair, renting for $10 per month. Please to address the subscriber, Chicago Post-Office, [illegible] D. B. FOWLER.

HORSE, SUITABLE FOR CARRIAGE OR SADDLE, FOR SALE. Inquire at Eclipse Stable, in rear of Masonic Temple.

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, in McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll and Iroquois [illegible] 17 Methodist Church Block, Chicago.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at [illegible]

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of Front Rooms to rent with board, in a private family [illegible] Post Office Box 1948.

BOARD WANTED—A gentleman wishes to obtain Board in a private family [illegible] P. O. Box 3939.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and lady, with or without children, can obtain board [illegible]

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms furnished or unfurnished [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—A Check for $49.05, on [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$5.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	.12
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
Tri-weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers	[illegible]
" 3 copies	5.00
" 6 copies	9.00
" 10 copies	15.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rates.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1861.

☞ For Afternoon Dispatches see Second Page.

☞ For "Wants" and "Sale" Advertisements see Fourth Page.

ARMS FOR ILLINOIS.

It is said in Washington that all the arms asked for by Illinois are on their way to this State. This will be news that our twenty thousand men, now drilling with billets of wood, will be glad to hear.

ABOUT WASHINGTON.

The situation of affairs about Washington does not seem to have materially altered since yesterday. Our correspondent says in his special dispatch that the rebels are intensely active; that our troops had slept for the two preceding nights on their arms, and that an attack is constantly expected. We have abiding faith that General McClellan is prepared for any emergency. But who does not feel the momentous anxieties of the hour—the fate of this great Republic, of our free institutions and of our national honor, to be decided in a day!

PADUCAH AND CAIRO.

Our despatches from Paducah and Cairo are full and comprehensive. They give the details of movements in each place, and no doubt faithfully reflect the apprehensions that are felt by our loyal troops. Until Kentucky speaks, no calculating of probabilities will be satisfactory. She must decide whether she will be made the battle field, or whether, uniting with the Government, she will drive the invaders from her soil and continue to enjoy the blessings of peace. We distrust the wisdom and patriotism of her decision; but never were the rewards of well doing so easy to be seen; never were the consequences of disloyalty so near. What will Kentucky do? that's the question.

Berdan's Sharpshooters.

The first two companies of Berdan's Sharpshooters left New York on Thursday for Washington. A third company is now at Lynn, Mass., and is expected to start for the seat of war to-morrow.

Company C hails from Michigan, and is one hundred strong. The officers are: Captain, Penguin Durly; First Lieutenant, —— Willet; Second Lieutenant, James Baker.

The uniform of the regiment is peculiarly appropriate for their position as marksmen, consisting of green frock coats, grey pantaloons and green caps. The dress is made to accord with the colors of nature as much as possible, and is intended to be worn in summer. In winter the uniform will consist entirely of a grey pattern.

The arms consist of Sharp's famous breech-loading rifle of the latest and most approved pattern. No man is admitted into this regiment save first class rifle shots, who will be able to let daylight through a rebel at any distance short of half a mile where a sight can be drawn on him.

Slavery or Union.

What some of the Border State Unionists think of Slavery is pretty clearly stated in a speech which the Rev. W. B. Carter of East Tennessee delivered in Cincinnati, last Monday night. "I am a slaveholder," said Mr. Carter. "My ancestors, for three generations, have been slaveholders; therefore, I cannot be charged with any prejudice against slavery. But I tell you now, that I regard the union of the States as of infinitely more value than all the negroes in America, and Africa too. Nay, I go further, and say that, if the prosecution of this war and the perpetuation of the Union require that African Slavery shall die, then I say let it perish."

Call 'Em Indians.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, says:

Mr. Hamilton, a Canadian, and a fighting man in our Mexican war, three months ago offered to our Government a brigade of 5,000 colored men, to be raised in Canada West. If our Government does not want these men, let them paint their faces, provide them with scalping knives and tomahawks and make ready generally to take the scalps of women and children, and call themselves Comanches, and the South will take them until the end of the war.

Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment.

The Twentieth regiment, of Massachusetts volunteers, numbering about eight hundred and fifty men, with twenty-five baggage wagons, one hundred and eight horses, five hospital wagons and six ambulances, arrived in Washington on Saturday, the 6th inst. Gov. Andrew accompanied them. He said that the Old Bay State would send a regiment a week for the next six months to put down the rebellion, and if that was not enough she would [illegible]

☞ The Charleston *Courier* announces the death of Ex-Governor Adams, of South Carolina. He was a graduate of Yale College in [illegible] and among his classmates, were Hon. [illegible] Polk, late United States Senator from [illegible], Bishop Kipp of California, Bishop [illegible] of Rhode Island, and Hon. Peter Parker.

NATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

OTTAWA, Sept. 7th, 1861.

Precisely at 2 o'clock the ladies who contested yesterday for the magnificent premiums offered by the management of the National Horse Show, rode into the ring in front of the Judges' stand, accompanied by their escorts, and after an exhibition of their horsemanship, were placed into line to receive from the hands of Geo. W. Stevens, of Chicago, appointed for that purpose, the

PREMIUMS.

The 1st premium, an elegant enameled English watch and chain, set with Diamonds, worth $200, was awarded to Mrs. E. A. Swan, of [illegible] county.

The 2d premium, a hunting case English lever watch and chain, worth $150, was awarded to Miss Mary Morgan, of Chicago.

The 3d premium, a full set silver tea service worth $[illegible], was awarded to Mrs. George Kernahan, of Mendota.

The 4th premium, tea service of the same value, was awarded to Mrs. P. H. Sumner, of Morris, Grundy county.

The 5th premium, tea service of the same value, was awarded to Mrs. G. W. Fassett, of Chicago.

The 6th premium, silver plate worth $[illegible], was awarded to Miss Emma Haverhill, of [illegible] county.

The 7th and last premium, a gold watch worth $[illegible], was awarded to Miss Barbary Hunt, of [illegible]

The riding of Mrs. Fassett of Chicago was pronounced to be superior to that of any of her competitors, and if she had not been considered a professional equestrian, the 1st premium would undoubtedly have been awarded her. This fact influenced the decision of the Committee.

Following the award of the premiums came the races under

[illegible]

By order of the judges, a single heat of one mile was trotted by each horse to determine its position, with the result named below:

[illegible]

"Silk Stocking" and "General McClellan" were declared distanced.

[illegible]

"Lady Lincoln" won the race and purse. Time [illegible]

[illegible]

OTTAWA, Sept. 7th, 1861.

[illegible]